



A



In *Adam's* Fall
We Sinned all.

20-3

B



Thy Life to Mend
This *Book* Attend.

C



The *Cat* doth play
And after flay.

D



A *Dog* will bite
A Thief at night.

E



An *Eagles* flight
Is out of fight.

CALIFORNIA LIBRARIAN

July 1959

G



As runs the *Glas*s
Mans life doth pass.

H



My Book and *Heart*
Shall never part.

CALIFORNIA LIBRARIAN

Official Periodical of the California Library Association, Inc.

Volume 20, No. 3

July, 1959

RAYMOND M. HOLT, *Editor*

ALAN D. COVEY, *President*

MRS. W. R. YELLAND, *Executive Secretary*

CONTENTS

Cover by June Alden Robar

Auditors Report For The Year 1958	148
California Library Association Directory	150
A Tribute to Three Great Librarians	152
Nominations For 1959	154
A "Jesting Pilate On ALA Standards For Books, by Chase Dane	157
The Intellectual Freedom Front, by Henry Miller Madden	161
District Meeting Digest	163
Fairy Godparents For a Branch Library, by Harry M. Rowe, Jr.	166
United Nations Publications, by Mary Ryan	167
One For The Books! by Garce Murray	173
CLA Conference Program Schedule	174
What's It Like in October? by Dorothy Drake	177
Students and the Public Library, by Edith Bishop	178
Students and the School Library, by Elizabeth O. Williams	179
Preparing the Library's Performance Budget, by Katherine Laich	180
Academic Library Notes, by Harriett Genung	187
Schedule C, by Charles Dollen	189
CLA Publications	190
Please Note:	201
Necrology	201
Index to Advertisers	202
Positions Open	202

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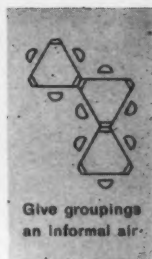
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APRIL 28, 1959

TO THE EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE
CALIFORNIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

We have examined the balance sheets of the California Library Association, a nonprofit corporation, at December 31, 1958 and 1957, and the related statements of changes in funds and income and expenses for the year ended December 31, 1958. Our examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, and accordingly included such tests of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

In our opinion, the accompanying comparative balance sheet, summary of changes in funds, and statement of income and expenses present fairly the financial position of the California Library Association at December 31, 1958 and 1957, and the results of its operations for the year ended December 31, 1958, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles applied each year on a basis consistent with that of the preceding year.

FARQUHAR & HEIMBUCHER
Certified Public Accountants

CALIFORNIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
COMPARATIVE BALANCE SHEET
At December 31, 1958 and 1957

ASSETS	December 31, 1958	December 31, 1957
Cash—Commercial account	\$ 9,732.42	\$ 7,927.16
Savings accounts	14,664.39	11,104.41
Office cash fund	100.00	100.00
U. S. Government bonds at cost	703.00	1,073.00
Accounts receivable	—	326.02
	<u>\$25,199.81</u>	<u>\$20,530.59</u>
LIABILITIES		
Accounts payable	\$ 218.96	\$ 449.59
Federal income tax withheld	449.90	337.04
Social Security tax payable	54.76	42.67
Sales tax payable	288.22	226.46
Total liabilities	1,011.84	1,055.76
Funds—General	21,073.25	16,693.54
Life membership	1,387.95	1,387.95
Film Circuit—Northern	1,713.48	255.71
Southern	13.29	1,137.63
Total funds	24,187.97	19,474.83
	<u>\$25,199.81</u>	<u>\$20,530.59</u>

Note: Furniture and equipment are not valued on the books.

SUMMARY OF CHANGES IN FUNDS
For the Year ended December 31, 1958

	Balance December 31, 1957	Additions	Reductions	Balance December 31, 1958
Special funds				
Life membership	\$ 1,387.95	—	—	\$ 1,387.95
Film Circuit—Northern	255.71	6,799.30	5,341.53	1,713.48
Southern	1,137.63	25.00	1,149.34	13.29
Total special funds	2,781.29	6,824.30	6,490.87	3,114.72
General fund	16,693.54	34,676.07	30,296.36	21,073.25
Total funds	<u>\$19,474.83</u>	<u>41,500.37</u>	<u>\$36,787.23</u>	<u>\$24,187.97</u>

STATEMENT OF GENERAL FUND INCOME AND EXPENSES

For the Year ended December 31, 1958

INCOME	Actual	Budget	Over (Under)
Individual dues			
General	\$17,596.71		
Districts—Golden Empire	368.50		
Southern	829.50		
Mount Shasta	180.00		
	18,974.71	15,500.00	3,474.71
Institutional dues	2,868.00	2,500.00	368.00
Librarian advertising	2,885.52	3,000.00	(114.48)
Annual conference	5,699.85	12,000.00	(6,300.15)
Sales of publications	3,558.01	3,325.00	233.01
Interest on savings	689.98	—	689.98
Total income	\$34,676.07	36,325.00	(1,648.93)
EXPENSES			
Salaries			
Executive secretary	6,000.00	6,000.00	—
Office help	2,978.93	5,000.00	(2,021.07)
California Librarian editor	1,200.00	1,200.00	—
Office operation and maintenance			
Rent	720.00	720.00	—
Equipment	140.83	100.00	40.83
Supplies	849.88	1,400.00	(550.12)
Printing	539.98	450.00	89.98
Postage	717.00	900.00	(183.00)
Telephone and telegraph	232.26	150.00	82.26
Utilities	120.00	120.00	—
Maintenance of equipment	130.98	60.00	70.98
District expense			
Golden Empire	101.89	320.00	(218.11)
Golden Gate	587.55	301.00	286.55
Mount Shasta	251.64	166.00	85.64
Redwood	126.26	186.00	(59.74)
Southern	1,070.93	370.00	700.93
Yosemite	365.99	356.00	9.99
Travel and promotion			
Executive secretary	323.06	362.00	(38.94)
President	890.52	1,247.00	(356.48)
Other officers	548.41	635.00	(86.59)
Committees	5,138.88	7,159.00	(2,020.12)
Section expenses	950.15	1,620.00	(669.85)
California Librarian publication	4,424.53	4,742.00	(317.47)
Annual conference	836.08	8,500.00	(7,663.92)
Round tables	46.65	265.00	(218.35)
Social security taxes	195.43	244.00	(48.57)
Memberships	100.00	100.00	—
Audit	100.00	75.00	25.00
Roster	204.76	200.00	4.76
Other	403.77	425.00	(21.23)
Total expenses	30,296.36	43,373.00	(13,076.64)
Excess of income over expense	\$ 4,379.71	(7,048.00)	(11,427.71)

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A Tribute to Three Great Librarians

ALTHEA WARREN

"SALUTE TO THE DAWN" was the title of the speech which Althea Warren gave at her inauguration as President of the American Library Association on July 7, 1943. As the black rim of night lighted on the morning of December 20, Althea Warren died at 7:40 a.m., at her home, 1849 Campus Road, Los Angeles.

Miss Warren who had been head librarian of the Los Angeles Public Library for 14 years was one of less than half a dozen women in the United States to be at the head of a public library in any city exceeding 200,000 in population. Born in Waukegan, Illinois, December 18, 1886, she began her library work in Chicago immediately after graduating from the University of Wisconsin Library School in 1911, first as a branch librarian for a year and then for two years as librarian at Sears, Roebuck and Company. In 1914 she came to California to reorganize the San Diego Public Library; at the end of this time she was made librarian, a position which she filled for ten years. In 1926 she came to Los Angeles as first assistant city librarian and made so excellent a record that, when Everett R. Perry died, she became city librarian in 1933 by unanimous board action, and with the vociferous applause of the staff.

While she held the position of librarian of a large city, she carried heavy responsibilities within her family circle and in other library organizations. She was president of the California Library Association while she was in San Diego. She became nationally famous during World War II when she organized and headed the Victory Book Campaign to send books to servicemen overseas. In 1943-44 she was president of the American Library Association. And in every task she undertook, she gave her whole self. Mabel Gillis, California State Librarian, writing about her when she retired from the Los Angeles Public Library said, "I have never known greater devotion, in or out of hours, than Althea Warren gives to her allotted job. Nor

does it ever seem from a sense of duty, but rather from a great zest for *doing* and a real love of the task that is hers."

Immediately after her formal retirement, she was called back into service to teach library science and she taught in the library schools at the University of Michigan, the University of Wisconsin, and the University of Southern California.

Althea Warren was raised in a literary atmosphere, for her mother, Emma Blodgett Warren, was a booklover and her father, Lansing Warren, was manager of the *Chicago Inter-Ocean*, editor of the *Denver Times* and editor and publisher of the *Milwaukee Sentinel*. Miss Warren read, loved and discussed books all her life and she remembered them. Every conversation was sprinkled with interesting book references and she could repeat pages of poetry from memory.

Her sense of humor and indomitable courage helped her through many trying circumstances. Her gift for friendship, her alert responsiveness, her zest for living, her liking for people—even the boring ones—her vitality and warmth, her truly loving heart drew people to her wherever she went. Pride, envy, malice, spite, absorption in the petty she left to smaller souls as she swung out in her broader orbit. A salute to Althea Warren! A salute to the Dawn!

—Martha Boaz

BEVERLY CAVERHILL

FEW LIBRARIANS HAVE combined so well the talents of scholar-teacher-librarian as Beverley Caverhill, whose untimely death deprives our profession of a real leader. He believed that a good librarian, like a good teacher, leads students to a grasping and understanding of all human knowledge. In the process of uncovering the particular fact desired he showed how scholarship plays an all-important part.

His devotion to librarianship was amply illustrated by his untiring efforts on numerous committees of the California Library Association and the American

(*Three Librarians* . . . Page 154)

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Three Librarians . . . (from page 152)

Library Association. His counsel and advice were frequently sought on problems of all kinds.

Beverly Caverhill was born on August 31, 1912, in Rosedale, British Columbia. While still young, his family moved to Oregon, and his schooling was received there. While a graduate student at the University of Oregon, in 1937, he married Ellenore Bendroth. He and his wife both became librarians, receiving their professional training together at the School of Librarianship of the University of California.

Mr. Caverhill's first library position was while a student at the University of Oregon, where he was selected for membership in Phi Beta Kappa. Prior to his appointment at Los Angeles State College, he held positions at the Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore; the University of Oregon; the Seattle Public Library; and the University of Redlands. While at Redlands, he also taught courses in Scandinavian literature and English. He joined the faculty of Los Angeles State College in 1950, maintaining his scholarly interests by teaching courses in world literature for the University of Southern California. During the war he served with the U. S. Naval Intelligence.

One of Caverhill's lasting contributions to the profession is the excellent building plans which he created for the Los Angeles State College which, in turn, were used as a basis for library buildings at San Fernando State College and Chico State College. However, to all those who knew him, it is his gentle personality and realistic approach to books and people which survive as a lasting memory and memorial.

—Raymond M. Holt

THOMAS S. DABAGH

In a state which sees little people shrilly embracing sectionalism as their doctrine, it is good to hail a librarian who throughout his long and fruitful career was truly a statewide Californian.

Whether it was serving as Law Librarian at Berkeley and later at UCLA, as Librarian of the Los Angeles County Law Library, or in the last phase of his career as Special Assistant to President Sproul, assigned to the study of Higher Education in California conducted by the Liaison Committee of the Regents of the University of California and the State Board of Education, Dabagh proved himself a good bookman, an able administrator, and an expert trouble-shooter.

Twin disciple of Robert Gordon Sproul and Sydney Bancroft Mitchell, Dabagh's final contribution to librarianship in California promises to be far reaching and lasting, for it was his report for the Liaison Committee on Library Education in Southern California that brought about the creation of the UCLA Library School, scheduled to open next year.

Dabagh was short, dark, and handsomely diplomatic. The shrewdness of his eyes was matched by his dimpled grin. He saw through people and persisted in liking them. He was loyal, impartial, energetic, bookish, and humane, which is quite enough to say about any librarian. Tom Dabagh was a friend to many of us, and he will ever be in our deepest thoughts, as we seek to carry out the work he heralded.

Lastly, I would say something about Peg, Tom's Irish wife, whose learning to cook the Armenian cuisine is an example of the many ways she was the perfect helpmeet.

—Lawrence Clark Powell

FLASH!**NOMINATIONS FOR 1959***Vice-President Elect*

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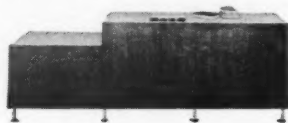
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A "Jesting Pilate" On ALA Standards For Books

BY CHASE DANE

THE FIRST ESSAY IN THE standard edition of Francis Bacon's *Essays* is on truth. It opens with a question. "What is truth?" said jesting Pilate, and would not stay for an answer." Pilate was smart. After three and a half centuries we still can't say what truth is.

There is no pat formula for implementing the ALA standards for books and nonbook materials. It would be nice if there were. When the American Library Association published its revised standards for public library service in 1956 no one, apparently, worried very much about how they were going to be carried out. This is especially true of the ten standards for book selection. The standards are good. The question is, How do you implement them? Someone needs to play the role of jesting Pilate—to ask questions which each librarian will have to answer for himself before he can achieve these standards in his own library. No one can answer these questions for the librarian. He must answer them himself, after taking into account his patrons' needs, his budget, the community the library serves, other libraries in the area, and the purpose of his library. The librarian who ignores or fails to answer these questions will find it very

difficult to implement the ALA standards for books and nonbook materials.

1. Materials should be selected, retained, and discarded in the light of conscious objectives of each library. This is the first principle of book selection mentioned in *Public Library Service*. It assumes that each library has certain objectives, and that book selection is an important factor in carrying out these objectives. But how specific should a library's book selection objectives be? The more specific they are the easier, probably, it will be to carry them out. Yet the more specific they are the more often they may need to be changed—to keep them in line with the changing community the library serves. Too much change may cause confusion. If the library's objectives have to be changed often to keep up with changes in the community it will take an alert librarian or patron to know what today's objectives are.

However, if the library's objectives are too general no one will be able to tell whether the librarian is actually selecting and rejecting materials in keeping with these objectives. A big tent can cover a motley crowd. With a set of very broad objectives the library can find room for almost any book, good or bad.

So in drawing up his objectives the librarian needs to weigh carefully the principles he is going to consider first. If he wants to build up a well-rounded

Ed. Note: Chase Dane, Assistant Professor, School of Library Science at U.S.C., has been very much concerned about this particular subject and presented these views at one of a series of workshops recently held at the University of Southern California.

collection and if he wants to satisfy patrons' needs he may have to decide which of these he is going to do first. The library's budget very likely will not let him do both at once.

Once the library's book selection objectives have been decided on, how often should they be reviewed? Every year? Every five years? Should they be reviewed on schedule—or only when you think it is necessary? If there is no schedule for reviewing the library's book selection objectives they may never be looked at again. "Anytime" too often turns out to be "never." The more specific objectives may need to be reviewed every year. The more general objectives may need to be examined only every five years. The library's objectives should be re-examined often enough to keep them in harmony with the public the library serves.

Then what is the best way to review your objectives to make sure that they are the best ones for your particular library? In talking about the "best" books we must always consider "best for what." So it is with your objectives. They should not only be good but they should be good for us. In reviewing your objectives how can you be sure that you are taking into consideration the most important factors? This will probably mean that you need to re-examine your community as well as your objectives.

Today's patrons may ask for materials which didn't exist yesterday. How much attention, then, should be given to demand in drawing up the library's book selection objectives? Maybe we already pay too much attention to demand—because a few vocal patrons make a nuisance of themselves. It is often easier to get the people what they want and keep them quiet than it is to stand up to them, and refuse to supply what they want because you know it is not good. But if you adopt the principle of demand, should it apply to both fiction and nonfiction—or only to fiction? The demand principle probably creates more problems in fiction than in nonfiction. Some libraries have tried to solve the problem by saying that they will purchase only 200—or 500—fiction titles a year.

How do they arrive at such a figure? What is magic about 200 or 500—or any other number? If you refuse to buy more than 200 novels a year how can you be sure until the end of the year, when all the novels are out, that you have selected the best 200 novels?

One wonders what kind of a book collection a library ends up with which limits itself to 200 novels a year. In a year which sees the publication of 500 good novels such a library would miss 300 of them. Or in a year which sees the publication of only 100 good novels such a library must be buying 100 not so good novels. It may be more sensible to base book selection in fiction on supply than on demand—or on some arbitrary number. Selection based on supply calls for sound principles and standards. These will be harder to work out than some magic number like 200—but they will also lead to a better fiction collection at the end of the year.

2. Materials acquired should meet high standards of quality in content, expression, and format. This is ALA's second book selection principle. The problem here is, How do you stay within these standards and still meet the needs and interests of patrons? What do you do when your patrons want material which you know is not good in content or expression? Of course, you can simply refuse to get this material because it fails to meet high standards of quality in content and expression. But what about the patron? What about his needs and interests? Sometimes it is hard to give satisfactory service and to uphold high standards of quality at the same time. At times good service may be more important than high standards.

If high standards of quality in content, expression, and format prevent you from meeting the needs and interests of patrons—how far should you deviate from these standards? The road to sin, we know, is paved with good intentions. Once you start departing from your standards it may be hard to stop, until eventually they are left far behind and out of sight. It has been said that the big question in censorship is, Where does it

start and where does it stop? This is also the big question when there is a conflict between high standards of quality and patrons' needs and interests.

Some librarians believe that there are certain areas or cases in which standards of high quality should be rigidly upheld and others in which they should be relaxed. Flexibility can be both a virtue and a vice. There is a Chinese saying that grass which bends in the wind is not broken — but that eventually it becomes a little crooked. Should our standards really be standards and apply equally in all cases?

3. Within standards of purpose and quality, collections should be built to meet the needs and interests of people. This principle presupposes a study of the needs of various groups in the community — children, businessmen, housewives, students, teachers—everyone. Yet with a limited budget, how do you make such a study? A door to door canvass is excellent but expensive. Conversations with patrons over the circulation or reference desk are good but reach only those people who already use the library. How can a library discover the needs and interests of most of the people in the community it serves?

The library should select material not only for those who come to the library regularly but for those who don't use the library now as well. Only in this way can the library hope to reach new patrons. It is not easy to select materials to meet the needs of people you have never seen. Yet how do you find out about these people, so that you can select materials to meet their needs and interests, and so draw them into the library?

4. The library collection should contain opposing views on controversial topics of interest to the people. The problem of censorship will be covered later in this symposium and need not be discussed here.

5. The character and emphasis of the public library collection should be influenced by the existence of other library collections in the community and area. Like the principles above this one also cannot be implemented without first an-

swering a few key questions. An important question is, How much use should a library make of interlibrary loan? Heavy use of interlibrary loan may be an excuse for not building up your own collection adequately. After all, it is often easier and cheaper to borrow a book from another library than it is to buy it and process it yourself.

This fifth principle assumes that a library knows something about the book selection policies and the book collections of neighboring libraries. These are not always easy things to learn about. How do you find out that another library has just purchased or started a special collection of electronics material? What opportunities are there for finding out what materials other libraries in your area are selecting? Not all libraries publish and circulate lists of the new books added to their collections.

How then do you work out a practical program for interlibrary coordination in book selection to avoid duplication? Where do you start? Who takes the initiative? In some areas libraries have found that an exchange of book selection meetings is a good way to avoid duplication. It is also a good way of letting the small libraries know what the large ones are getting. Later the small library may need to borrow from the large library some specialized item which the librarian learned about by attending a book selection meeting, and which the small library could never afford or justify adding to its own collection.

6. The collection of the public library is inclusive and contains whatever forms of materials contribute to the purposes of the library. Book selection is often thought of solely in terms of books. This is natural. But books alone are not enough. Printed materials alone are often not self-sufficient. This is why we have illustrated books and books with maps folded in a pocket in the back. What other forms of materials, then, should the library select to increase the effective use of its book collection? How far should the library go in purchasing pictures, films, maps, and phonorecords to enable patrons to make better use of its book collection?

A book of poetry and a recording of the poet reading the same poetry may be worth more than ten books of poetry alone. A travel book on Mexico together with a filmstrip may be more effective than a dozen travel books would ever be.

What are the most important nonbook materials which can be used to increase the value of a library's book collection? A few maps and pictures may make the books you already have twice as valuable. A small library, with a limited budget, might well start out with pictures and maps, and later add films and recordings. The form of the material is not as important as the way in which it will increase the value of your book collection.

7. Systematic removal from collections of materials no longer useful is essential to maintaining the purposes and quality of resources. Like censorship, the problem of weeding is covered elsewhere in the symposium, and need not be taken up here.

8. The local library in each community stands as the first and convenient resource for all readers. This principle stresses the importance of having a good working collection in every library. It introduces the problem of standard lists. What standard lists should be used to make sure that a library does have a basic working collection? There are a number of these lists, such as the *Standard Catalog for Public Libraries* and the *Buying List of Books for Small Public Libraries*, but which are the best ones? Some librarians have questioned the value of these lists. If used indiscriminately they can lead to mediocrity. Should libraries of the same size, and serving similar communities, all follow the same standard lists? The use of standard lists may result in more standardization than is good for us — or our patrons. Perhaps libraries should not be interchangeable like the parts of a machine.

The problem of definitive editions and standard works is even more difficult. What definitive editions and standard works should a library purchase regardless of other book collections in the area?

Libraries sometimes publish their own basic lists for the use of their staffs and

patrons. It would be wise to find out if any libraries in your area have done this. Their list could be of value to you in building up and rounding out your own collection of basic materials. Such a list, if available, would not need to be followed slavishly, but it could be used as a starting point.

Scientific and technical books, because they are so expensive, present a special problem. There are book selection aids in this field, such as *New Technical Books*, but too often they cover only a fraction of the books a librarian may need to consider. Technical books frequently repeat each other. Five different works on plastics may have only enough information to fill one book. How does a librarian, who is not a specialist in plastics, find the one book which does the work of five? Or how does he learn that a new book, which is highly recommended, doesn't add anything to the older books he already has?

9. A library system must have resources covering most interests in the several communities it serves, in sufficient duplication to meet most requests when made. At first glance this would seem to be a simple enough principle to carry out. Yet it involves a most vexing problem — the relation between the school library and the public library. How much school related material should the public library supply to meet the needs and interests of students? How far should the public library go in duplicating or supplementing school related materials for students? Students form one of the most important communities the library serves. At times they make heavy demands on the library. The library's board of trustees may feel that their needs should be taken care of by the school board. The school board may not see the need for a school library as long as the public library tries to meet the needs of students. In the first case the public library may lose the opportunity of serving future patrons, because they never developed the public library habit. In the second case the public library may be swamped by students who should be getting some help from a school library.

So how can the school library and the
(*Jesting Pilate . . . Page 191*)

The Intellectual Freedom Front

BY HENRY MILLER MADDEN

THE INTELLECTUAL FREEDOM Committee continues to be the watchdog of the Association in combating attempts of censorship. In the field of state legislation there do not appear to be this year as many attempts as in 1957 to restrict freedom of expression. Two years ago there was the attempt to censor school libraries and to forbid the circulation of so-called "crime comic books." So far, in 1959, no legislation along these lines has been introduced.

There was, however, an attempt to strengthen Section 311 of the Penal code pertaining to obscene material. This move originated in the Sub-Committee on Pornographic Literature of the Assembly Judiciary Committee, which investigated this subject during the past year. Hearings were held in San Francisco and Los Angeles, and testimony was given by eminent experts in the field, including the Rev. Billy Graham. Assemblyman Louis Francis (R., San Mateo County), Chairman of the Sub-Committee, has introduced AB 2249-2253, which sought to define obscenity, and to increase the penalties for distribution of material falling within this definition. Assemblyman Francis's Sub-Committee reported on 16 March that the "sexy and girly" magazines represent a \$500,000,000 a year business in California. By applying simple arithmetic, I ascertain that every man, woman, and child in the California population of 14,752,000 must have spent \$33.89 in order to produce this volume of business.

Ed. Note: Few CLA activities require judgment, mental agility, perseverance, and resourcefulness equal to that demanded of Fresno State College, Librarian & CLA Past President Henry Madden and his Intellectual Freedom Committee. Keeping track of censorship bills during legislative sessions and appearing before legislative committees to defend our freedom to read are among the activities of Dr. Madden and his committee.

After a number of delays, a hearing on AB 2249-2253 was held before the Assembly Committee on Criminal Procedure on 26 May, and lasted from 8:30 to 12 p.m. A large audience of interested spectators was present. Most of the audience, as demonstrated by its applause, favored the bills. Assemblyman Francis, presenting the bills, declared that the present statutes are obsolete, and that the absence of more severe legislation permits distribution of indecent printed material to juveniles. Indulging in some hyperbole, Mr. Francis referred to "moral leeches" and "peddlers of schoolyard smut." He introduced about eight witnesses, each one of whom pleaded for the legislation on the grounds of protecting youth. None of his witnesses addressed themselves to the fact that the bills were not designed exclusively to control the distribution of alleged obscene material to youth, but were general laws, affecting adults as well as minors. There was some rancor between members of the committee, but while the hearing was lively, it was hardly boisterous.

After the supporting witnesses were heard, the first testimony against the bill came from the present writer. I pointed out the fact that definition of obscenity did not include the "average person" test, but could be interpreted to apply to individuals who are more susceptible. The harshness of the police authority to confiscate related materials, the inability of an injured party to obtain compensation, and the unconstitutionality of attempting to regulate the deposit of material in the United States Post Office was also pointed out. The danger incurred by a library in publishing a list of books which might include some work which a local magistrate would judge to be obscene was also mentioned. The exemption of newspapers and licensed motion picture theaters from the injunctive provisions was also pointed out as one of the inequities of the bills. My testimony concluded with the follow-

ing statement: "We believe that this bill is an abridgement of intellectual freedom, and of the right of every American to read whatever he pleases to read, so long as this reading does not produce an offense against society. This bill is a step backward. It does not actually facilitate the prosecution of those guilty of circulating real pornography, for the present statute adequately covers this. But it does put into the hands of the prosecutor and of a panel of three judges the right to determine the literary standards of our communities. The librarians of California believe in encouraging good reading, but they believe equally strongly that this bill is baneful and menacing."

Additional testimony was presented by Professor LeRoy Merritt, representing the School Library Association of California, and by Mr. Coleman Blease of the Friends Committee on Legislation. Then followed an entirely spontaneous and effective group of witnesses. It may sound incongruous, but a very telling case was made by an earnest nudist, and the wife of a Los Angeles bookseller described the terrorizing effect of a police raid on her husband's shop. As midnight approached, the audience had scarcely dwindled, and when the motion to report AB 2249 out for passage was made, a greater silence spread in the room. The roll was taken, and only three members of the committee voted in favor of the bill; they were Louis Francis, Tom Bane (D., Los Angeles County), and Vernon Kilpatrick (D., Los Angeles County). Against the bill were Chairman John A. O'Connell (D., San Francisco County), Jerome R. Waldie (D., Contra Costa County), Robert W. Crown (D., Alameda County), Nicholas Petris (D., Alameda County), Philip Burton (D., San Francisco County), and Bruce F. Allen (R., Santa Clara County).

On the positive side, AB 1328, introduced by Assemblyman Ernest R. Geddes, is designed to remove an ambiguity from Section 8453 of the Education Code. This section forbids the distribution of any sectarian book in a public school. By overwhelming literalness, school authorities in Los Angeles County interpreted this as a prohibition on general works in such

fields as the history of religion and comparative religion. They went so far as to forbid the purchase of *Gods, Graves and Scholars, Cathedrals in Spain*, and *The Last Angel*, without certificates from the affected librarians that the books were not sectarian. To relieve this situation, it is expected that AB 1328 will have the effect of continuing to prevent the teaching of any sectarian doctrine, but will permit the free development of school library collections.

On the local front, there are a few reported attempts by groups and individuals to police newsstands. In Tulare and Fresno Counties they have brought pressure to bear on local distributors of magazines, and an indictment has been returned in Tulare County against the Los Angeles publishers of certain magazines.

In Los Angeles County some zealous persons are attempting to purge various school libraries, and in Long Beach an army of three pickets protested the purchase of *Lolita* by the Long Beach Public Library. The attempt of the Riverside County City Council to enforce a censorship over the local public library has been widely reported.

All members of the Association who are interested in the preservation of intellectual freedom are urged to subscribe to the *Newsletter on Intellectual Freedom* published by the Intellectual Freedom Committee of the American Library Association. Edited by Donald E. Strout, it gives a highly readable quarterly review of the battle throughout the United States for the freedom to read. Some of the attempts at censorship reported in the *Newsletter* are so crass that they stagger the imagination. Subscriptions, at \$2 a year, may be had by writing to the *Newsletter* at Subscriptions Department, American Library Association, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago 11, Illinois.

The writer urges everyone to send him newspaper clippings or other information concerning attempts at censorship which come to the attention of librarians throughout the state.

Meanwhile, watch to see that white rabbits and black rabbits do not mingle in your backyards!

District Meeting Digest

GOLDEN EMPIRE DISTRICT

THE GOLDEN EMPIRE DISTRICT meeting in Stockton on April 25, in keeping with CLA's theme for 1959, "Books Determine," featured two prominent bookmen of the Bay Area, Eugene Burdick and Luther Nichols.

Dr. Burdick is a political theorist from the University of California and is co-author with William Lederer of the controversial best-seller, *The Ugly American*. In his talk, "The Public and Personal Life of a Book," using his book as an example, he showed how the intentions of an author in writing a book can receive varied and sometimes startling interpretations from the several publics that read the books.

He emphasized *The Ugly American* was written in anger and with a sense of urgency. Communists are winning out over the United States in some Asiatic countries because they excel in giving the natives improved agriculture and medical care and in alleviating illiteracy, where the United States, too often, sends big complex machines the natives cannot run and too many of its representatives are ignorant of the language, the culture, and the ways of the country to which they are sent.

Burdick then summarized the reactions of the principal groups the book effected.

The U. S. Information Agency banned the book for circulation abroad because it "might give people a bad impression of Americans." It was pointed out to the head of the Agency that people abroad are already aware of the situation as shown in the book, it is our own people who are ignorant, and the ban was lifted.

The Draper committee to examine our program of aid to Southeast Asia was set up partly as a result of this book but oddly enough, General Draper missed the point entirely. He saw the book as an approval of the present system and an appeal for more money to carry on as we are.

Rather than attempting any reforms

from within to correct the situation, the State Department and the Foreign Service Officer Corps issued a statement that the book was untrue and exaggerated, but, to date, have published nothing to refute the charges.

The literary critics and book reviewers treated the book fairly and objectively. Their collective opinion being that while it lacked in literary merit and the characters were thin, it carried an important message. The lack of literary quality being due perhaps to the fact that the book was originally written as non fiction, complete with names and dates, then in the space of a few days transformed to a series of short stories loosely tied together as a novel.

The public in general understood what the authors wanted to say and responded with thousands of letters. A few took it as a personal attack on themselves, a parable of their lives. Some saw it as the final word on the subject of foreign aid and felt this proved we should adopt a policy of isolation. Four out of five, however, saw the situation as the authors had hoped they would see it and wanted to do what they could to improve it.

Luther Nichols, Book Editor of *The San Francisco Examiner*, was then introduced by Amy Boynton, and spoke on "Books in the Atomic Age" with sparkling wit. Nichols called on librarians to do even more to upgrade readership in these times when an enlightened public was vital to our future and declared that the printed book still has the most to offer of any communications media.

He deplored the fact that in a nation of 180 million people that it took a sale of only 100,000 to put a book on the "best-seller" lists and that compared to Great Britain, France and Russia, the United States is not a book-reading nation, with surveys showing only five percent of the population reading a book at any one time.

Nichols said booksellers and librarians must use the mass medias, such as radio

and television, to greater lengths to advertise and promote their products.

Rounding out the day's program, Phyllis Dalton, Assistant State Librarian, explained the Federal Program projects going on in the state under the direction of the State Library; CLA President, Alan Covey, reported on CLA's legislative program and other principal activities for the year to date and Vice-President, George Bailey gave the membership report.

GOLDEN GATE DISTRICT

The annual meeting of the Golden Gate District was held on April eleventh in Palo Alto. Frederick F. Mulholland, President of the District and City Librarian of Palo Alto, presided.

The morning session took place in the Adult Theater of the Palo Alto Community Center, following a coffee hour provided by the Friends of the Palo Alto Public Library. Mr. Tully C. Knoles, Jr., President of the Friends of the Palo Alto Public Library, welcomed the group. Mrs. Carma R. Zimmerman, California State Librarian, gave a most interesting report on the projects in California made possible by the Federal Library Services Act. Dr. Alan D. Covey, President of the California Library Association, gave an inspiring talk on the Association, stressing the ten point Statement of Purpose which was adopted by the Board of Directors in November 1958. Miss Virginia Ross, Vice President of the District, presented the membership report.

Mr. Louis Kuplan, Executive Secretary of the California Citizens' Advisory Committee on Aging, gave the keynote speech at the morning session. Mr. Kuplan was introduced by Dr. Peter T. Conmy, City Librarian of Oakland, who, along with Mr. William H. Brett, also of the Oakland Public Library, arranged the day's program. Mr. Kuplan's address, "The Library and the Senior Citizen," was an excellent presentation on the problems of aging and the part libraries can play in serving older patrons.

Luncheon and the afternoon session took place in the Rose Room of Rickey's Studio Inn. Miss Virginia Ross, Vice President of the District, introduced the

luncheon speaker, Dr. Hardin B. Jones, Professor of Medical Physics and Physiology at the University of California, Berkeley campus. Dr. Jones spoke on "Extension of Useful Life in Older People," pointing out particularly that modern progress has made it possible for us, not only to live more years, but to live more useful years.

Following Dr. Jones' address, there was a panel discussion on "Library Services, Materials, and Facilities for the Older Patron." Miss Marguerite J. Laird, Secretary of the Golden Gate District, introduced the moderator, Dr. George Willey of the Stanford University Speech and Drama Department, and the four panelists. Each panelist represented a type of library and spoke on what had been done or could be done in his type of library for the older patron. The panelists were Mr. William H. Brett of the Oakland Public Library, Mrs. Mae J. Durham of the San Francisco State College Library, Mrs. Naoma B. Knight of the Menlo Park School District, and Miss Arlene Hope of the California State Library.

MT. SHASTA DISTRICT

The Mt. Shasta District meeting was well attended by approximately 75 members and guests who came to Redding, April 18, to meet in the Golden Eagle Hotel.

State Librarian, Mrs. Carma Zimmerman, told of the activities of the Federal Programs which were instigated as a result of the Library Services Act.

Dr. Alan Covey, President of CLA, outlined and discussed ten main objectives of CLA and indicated the way in which we are meeting these objectives.

Mrs. Dorothy Thomas, chairman of CLA Legislation Committee, gave a very interesting account of the library bills now pending before the State legislature, and the present status of action with regard to these.

Esther Mardon, Shasta County Librarian, gave practical suggestions on "Modern Management Methods in Library Administration."

Luncheon in the hotel was enlivened by spirited character sketches of "Odd

Characters in American History," presented by Dr. Paul Chiles of Shasta College, Redding. These were limited to Presidents, with the exception of Horatio Alger, Jr. and revitalized a number of interesting people. Dr. Chiles also added an unusual touch by presenting a check for \$5 as a door prize for the purchase of a book of American history by the winning library. Siskiyou Co. Library was the recipient.

The afternoon session also was varied, informative and entertaining. Mrs. Alice Mathisen, Tehama Co. Library, by a series of short leaves has recently completed her library school training, and told "How the Fulltime Library Worker May Increase His Library Education."

Miss Florence Biller, Librarian of Lassen, Plumas and Sierra counties, spoke of the problems and rewards of "Library cooperation in Action."

The finale to the program was given an exotic touch by the "Shasta Story League," a lay organization, in cooperation with Miss Mary Kessi, children's librarian, Shasta Co. Library. Members appeared in native costumes and told stories as they do before community groups. There was a story also, by a 5-year-old member of the Junior Story League, and a 15-minute live TV program, a regular weekly feature. Members were told how to start a branch of National Story League in their communities, and offered assistance by the Shasta Story League group.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT

Miss Page Ackerman, President, Southern District, CLA, opened the annual meeting May 9 held at UCLA. Dr. Lawrence Clark Powell extended the welcome, recalling the attempted theft of the Bay Psalm Book at the time when the Southern District met at UCLA in 1949. Mrs. Carma Zimmerman, State Librarian, gave a progress report on the nine projects underway in California through the Library Services Act pointing out that the program as a whole is releasing exciting results and possibilities in cooperation among libraries and in stimulating creative thinking among librarians. Dwindling

book collections in libraries throughout California due to inadequate and reduced book budgets in the face of increased book costs and increasing population continue to be of grave concern doing serious, perhaps irreparable, damage to libraries. Dr. Alan C. Covey, President CLA, sketched the varied and stimulating district meetings held throughout the state and urged serious pursuit of the ten point program of CLA published in the California Librarian April 1959. Librarians are in short supply and the situation is worsening, he stated. Recruitment must be uppermost on our agenda and the most effective recruitment is the enthusiastic push of one librarian which must be literally, each one recruit one. Miss Hilda Glaser, Vice-President, Southern District, reported a membership of 1,031,979 individuals and 53 libraries. She asked three questions: Have you renewed your CLA membership? Have you urged your professional staff three times? Is the new professional staff member a member of CLA? Following the business session Professor John J. Espey, Department of English, UCLA, spoke as an author at large. Beginning with a long, wondering, highly enjoyable series of anecdotes, he talked of what libraries and books have meant to him as a reader at large. "You can't put a fence around a person who has learned to read" he stated. Lunch in the beautiful new UCLA Faculty Center and the Arthur G. Dove Retrospective Exhibition in the UCLA Art Galleries added to the pleasures of the day.

YOSEMITE DISTRICT

Nature cooperated with man in providing a beautiful day for the annual Yosemite District meeting at the new College of the Sequoias Library in Visalia April 4.

The meeting was called to order by District President Hilda Collins. Ira Chrisman, Mayor of Visalia and Member of the California Public Libraries Commission, welcomed the group to Visalia. Malcolm Crawford, Tulare County Supervisor, also extended his greetings.

Mrs. Carma Zimmerman, delivered a resume of forthcoming library projects (*District Meeting Digest* . . . Page 192)

Fairy Godparents For a Branch Library

BY HARRY M. ROWE, JR.

IF THE FULLERTON PUBLIC LIBRARY Board of Trustees and Staff were asked to make a personal statement concerning food industries, they would probably suggest that at least one such company change its slogan from "Hunt For The Best" to "Hunt Is The Best." Why? The recent announcement of a \$131,800 grant to the Fullerton Public Library from Hunt Foods Foundation for a branch library in West Fullerton answers the query immediately.

Since "fairy godmothers and fairy godfathers" (Andrew Carnegie, in particular) have been few and far between when it comes to gifts of money for library buildings, this significant grant needs some explanation.

Fullerton, like most cities in Orange County, has felt the terrific impact of the population boom. The 1950 census gives a 14,646 population, the latest special census, 50,635. People and industry have moved in, and the famed orange groves have begun to disappear. In the western portion of the city, land once covered with truck farms and citrus trees has given way to some 25,000 people. The only long established major industry in that area of town has been a food processing plant, once Val Vita Foods, now Hunt Foods. Fortunately for Fullerton, it was here that this corporation chose to establish their main plant and offices.

With the growth in population has come the inevitable boom in requests for library services. Late in 1956 the Fullerton Library Board of Trustees was asked by the city council to prepare a 5-year Capital Improvement Program, which would be included in the city's master

program for municipal development. Mr. Edwin Castagna, Long Beach City Librarian, was employed by the library board to conduct a survey of the city, and express its library needs. This study outlined many necessary projects including a high priority to the purchase of a bookmobile, and the acquisition of land for branch facilities. West Fullerton was first on the branch list.

The bookmobile was acquired in the fall of 1957 and put into service at once. From the beginning, West Fullerton has had the heaviest schedule and the greatest use. As a part of our regular newspaper publicity program, we began to highlight the West Fullerton area, noting almost continually the need for a branch in this part of town.

In the spring of 1958, the local election activity included some demand for more city services in the west city area. The city council, noting the interest, gave tentative agreement to the library board's request to acquire property for a branch in 1958-1959.

Somewhere in all of this activity the spark caught fire, and interest in the library's needs was kindled in the person of a vice-president of Hunt Foods, Mr. Whitney Drayton. At that time, the Hunt Foundation was completing a community gift project elsewhere, and was seeking an outlet for foundation funds in Fullerton. Mr. Drayton contacted D. Russell Parks, Superintendent of the elementary schools, and a member of the library board; along with the city librarian. He explained to these two men that he had taken the idea of a foundation grant for a branch library to Mr. Norton Simon, chairman of the Hunt Foods Board, and that Mr. Simon and that board were interested in the project.

From this point on, the library's position was one of a public relations agency. We supplied Mr. Drayton with an-
(Fullerton Branch . . . Page 193)

Ed. Note: Having previously served as Head Librarian of Coalinga and Solano County Public Libraries, Harry Rowe is now Chief Librarian at Fullerton Public Library. His success in stimulating community interest in library problems is amply illustrated by the gift described in this article.

United Nations Publications

BY MARY RYAN

ALTHOUGH CONSIDERABLE PUBLICITY is given to the political role of the United Nations, its activities in other fields are much less known. This is especially true of its economic and social functions, its supervision of trust territories, and, of special interest to librarians, its publishing program. This U.N. publishing program is extremely valuable, not only because of the many publications of great importance to those who want to learn about the United Nations itself, but also because of the numerous documents prepared or compiled by the U.N. Secretariat in a wide variety of subject fields—documents which are of primary interest because of the material they contain, rather than because they are published by the United Nations.

It is difficult to generalize about U.N. publications, for languages, formats, prices and subject fields vary greatly. The U.N. has five official languages and issues some publications in all of them. Two of the five, English and French, have been designated as working languages and most publications are issued in these two. Thus, fortunately for us, almost all U.N. publications are available in English, the one major exception being certain studies relating to Latin America, which are published in Spanish only.

There is also a wide variation in format and price. Many U.N. documents are only single mimeographed sheets, others are magazines, unbound monographs, and clothbound books. Prices range from 10 cents for a copy of the United Nations Charter to \$510 for a major thirty-four volume set which is to begin publication in December, 1959. A few documents are free—unfortunately not too many. In all, the U.N. issued in 1957 alone about seven thousand English language docu-

ments, and this figure applies only to the U.N. itself and does not include publications of U.N.-related specialized agencies, such as UNESCO or the World Health Organization, agencies which will be covered by Mr. Ahn in his talk.

The primary sources for any serious or detailed study of the work of the United Nations and of its role in international affairs are the *Official Records* of the General Assembly, the Security Council, and the other organs of the United Nations. The details of the *Official Records* vary, depending on the organ issuing them, but basically they are minutes of proceedings, sometimes consisting of a verbatim transcript, sometimes only of an official summary. They are the United Nations equivalent of our *Congressional Record*.

Official Records are usually published with *Supplements* and *Annexes*. The *Supplements* include annual reports of various organs, commissions, committees and agencies, compilations of resolutions passed, budget estimates, and financial reports. Reports from important special committees are often released in this form; for example, the much-publicized report on the Hungarian Revolution and a new report on the effects of atomic radiation have both been issued as *Supplements* to the *Official Records* of the General Assembly.

A great many mimeographed documents are issued by the United Nations. These are often working documents, prepared for immediate use by the delegates to the U.N. in their consideration of measures on the current agenda. Last year, for example, when the question of Cyprus was Item 58 on the agenda of the General Assembly, working documents dealing with the subject included a memorandum from Greece, proposed resolutions submitted by several countries, and a report with recommendations from the committee which considered the question. After the end of the session, these mimeographed documents were compiled

Ed. Note: This is one of a series of papers presented at the southern meeting of the CLA Documents Committee, November 14, at Occidental College. Miss Mary Ryan is a member of the U.C.L.A. Library Staff. Other papers given at this workshop will be printed in subsequent issues of CL.

and reissued in more permanent form as an *Annex* to the *Official Records* of the General Assembly, and a similar *Annex* was prepared for each item on the agenda for which working documents existed. Each *Annex* also includes a record of the action taken on the question, a copy of any resolution passed, and a bibliography of other U.N. documents mentioned during the discussions.

Standing orders may be placed for the various series of *Official Records*; the prices vary greatly, depending on such factors as the number of meetings held. As an example, the *Official Records* of the tenth session of the General Assembly, not including *Supplements* or *Annexes*, were priced at \$6.00; the *Official Records* for the eleventh session, which followed the Suez and Hungarian crises, were \$15.50.

In addition to the working documents which are later reprinted in *Annexes* to the *Official Records*, the U.N. issues a great many other mimeographed documents. Some of these are preliminary or provisional editions of publications later printed for sale in a final edited version; others, however, are never reprinted or made available in any other form. These include the minutes and working documents of many subsidiary organizations within the United Nations, such as the U.N. Statistical Commission, the Population Commission, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, the Commission on the Status of Women, the Children's Fund, and many others. Sometimes also, even when a mimeographed document is reprinted for sales distribution, certain portions are not included. For example, when the U.N. recently offered for sale the final version of its very excellent report on discrimination in education, it did not include the detailed studies on discrimination in individual countries, an extremely valuable feature of the inquiry. The mimeographed copies of these were the only versions ever released. Many mimeographed documents, therefore, are never superseded and remain of permanent value.

Individual mimeographed documents are not put on sale by the United Na-

tions, but it is possible to place subscriptions for all mimeographed documents in a certain class. The documents of the Trusteeship Council, for example, are priced at \$30 annually, and all available classes are offered for \$225 a year. However, very few libraries would need to subscribe to these complete sets, as individual documents needed by any patron would always be available for consultation at U.N. depository libraries and could very possibly be borrowed on interlibrary loan.

All mimeographed documents carry symbols to aid in their quick identification. These symbols consist of a letter or letters standing for the issuing agency, together with an identifying number; other letters and numbers are added as needed. The symbols can be simple—A/1500 would be the 1500th document issued by the General Assembly—or the symbols can be extremely complex; for example, we have a document, a study on discrimination in education in Great Britain, which carries the symbol E/CN.4/Sub.2/L.92/Add.46. These symbols are essential in identifying mimeographed documents and should always be included in any reference.

Although these mimeographed documents and the *Official Records* are basic to serious study of the U.N., many, if not most, people will be interested in summaries or analyses of the organization and work of the U.N., rather than in primary sources. In many cases also, such summaries and analyses would be more feasible financially for a library to acquire. The most important reference work dealing with the U.N. is unquestionably the *Yearbook of the United Nations*. The *Yearbook* gives an extremely comprehensive, well-documented account of all United Nations activities during the year on political, economic, social, legal, administrative, and budgetary questions, non-self-governing territories, and the international trusteeship system. Including organization charts, an outline of the U.N.'s structure, and chapters on each of the specialized agencies, in addition to its coverage of the U.N., the *Yearbook* is usually the best starting place for any

question on the United Nations. It can even be used as a partial index to U.N. documents, since it includes excellent bibliographical citations to basic U.N. publications. If a library could afford only one major set dealing with the United Nations, the *Yearbooks* would be the set to buy. The latest edition, covering 1957, priced at \$12.50.

Another useful publication which reviews the activities of the United Nations each year is the *Annual Report of the Secretary-General on the Work of the Organization*. This is always issued as *Supplement No. 1* to the *Official Records* of the General Assembly. Although it lacks the detailed coverage and careful documentation of the *Yearbook*, it is a very helpful summary and has one especially attractive feature, its price. The 1957/58 issue costs \$1.00.

Although the *Official Records*, the mimeographed documents, and perhaps even the *Yearbook* would be too expensive for many libraries, the U.N. also has available some inexpensive publications which are most helpful in any study of the U.N. and its work. The most important of these is *Everyman's United Nations*. The latest edition, the 5th, published in 1956, is available for only \$1.50. Concise but readable, and one of the most useful of all U.N. publications, its scope is shown by its sub-title: "A Ready Reference to the Structure, Functions, and Work of the United Nations and its Related Agencies during the Ten Years Ending December 31, 1955."

Bargain pamphlets published by the U.N. include: *The Charter of the United Nations* (10 cents); *Basic Facts about the United Nations*, revised annually (1958 edition, 25 cents); *How to Find Out About the United Nations* (1958 edition, 35 cents); and *Your United Nations; the Official Souvenir Guide Book* "designed to take the reader on a pictorial guided tour" of the U.N. buildings (latest edition, 50 cents). All of these pamphlets, together with *Everyman's United Nations*, can be obtained for \$2.70, and they will answer a great many of the most frequently-asked questions about the U.N. In addition to these

publications, the U.N. issues some free basic material which libraries may obtain from the Department of Public Information of the United Nations.

The *Yearbook*, the *Annual Report on the Work of the Organization*, *Everyman's United Nations*, and these pamphlets are all retrospective in their coverage, and other publications must be used for current information about the U.N. One useful source is the *United Nations Review*, published monthly by the U.N. Department of Public Information, and available for \$4.50 a year or \$10 for three years. In addition to articles and features about the activities of the United Nations, this magazine includes summaries of current debates and proceedings. Although certainly helpful, the *Review* has been criticized recently as being "neither substantial enough for the selective audience nor popular enough for the average man," and a U.N. committee has recommended discontinuing the *Review* and substituting a "substantial and authoritative" quarterly without the present attempt at popularization. This quarterly would contain concise accounts of the activities of the U.N., summaries of views expressed at U.N. meetings, records of decisions taken, and lists of documents. While such a magazine would be more useful in research than is the present *Review*, publication on a quarterly rather than a monthly basis would make finding current information much more difficult.

Some non-official publications are also very useful for current material and background on U.N. proceedings. Three especially helpful sources are *Chronicle of United Nations Activities*, *International Organization*, and *International Conciliation*. None of these is published by the United Nations. The *Chronicle*, an expensive weekly service, is somewhat similar to *Facts on File*, but is devoted exclusively to the U.N. It would be extremely helpful for up-to-the-minute information, but a subscription costs \$50 a year. Much more reasonable, at \$5.00 a year, although not as up to date, is the magazine, *International Organization*, published quarterly by the World Peace Foundation in Boston. Each issue con-

tains excellent summaries of meetings held by almost every international organization during the period covered, including both U.N. and non-U.N. agencies. *International Organization* also features scholarly articles on a wide variety of subjects connected with these agencies and includes very helpful bibliographies. The third publication, not to be confused with *International Organization*, is *International Conciliation*, issued by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. This series appears five times a year, each number being devoted to a single topic in the field of international organization. Each year, one of the five issues gives the background on all the subjects to be taken up that year by the General Assembly and forms a very useful handbook. The latest, entitled "Issues Before the Thirteenth General Assembly," appeared in September 1958, as No. 519 of *International Conciliation*. Individual numbers are extremely reasonably priced at 25 cents; annual subscriptions to all five are \$1.00.

The publications covered so far, both U.N. and unofficial, are primarily useful to those interested in the United Nations itself, but the U.N. also issues many documents of general interest and permanent value in a wide variety of subject fields.

The most important of these general publications is the *Statistical Yearbook*, a compilation of world-wide statistics in such fields as population, agriculture, forestry, mining, manufacturing, consumption, transport, communications, foreign trade, national income, education, and culture. Among the statistical questions which the *Yearbook* would answer are: the population of Cambodia, the production of wheat in Germany, the number of manufacturing establishments in Ecuador, and the number of schools in Zanzibar, as well as the number of books published in Russia, the number of doctors in Mexico, the number of cars in use in Japan, and the production of beer in Bulgaria. Covering one hundred and fifty countries and territories, the *Statistical Yearbook* is an essential reference book for every library. Prices vary slightly, but the latest edition,

1957, is available for \$6.50, paperbacked, or \$8.00, clothbound.

The U.N. also issues several specialized yearbooks, including the *Demographic Yearbook*, an excellent source for population and vital statistics information from all countries, the *Yearbook of International Trade Statistics*, the *Yearbook of National Account Statistics*, and the *Yearbook of Human Rights*.

In addition to the yearbooks, the U.N. publishes annually several extremely valuable economic series: the *World Economic Survey*, with its two supplements, *Economic Developments in Africa* and *Economic Developments in the Middle East*, and the three regional series, the economic surveys of Latin America, of Europe, and of Asia and the Far East. Comprehensive in scope, these are factual reviews and interpretations of economic conditions, problems, and trends in the areas covered. In some cases, not including the *World Economic Survey*, these series include separate chapters on individual countries. These useful publications are quite reasonably priced; for example, the latest world survey was \$2.50, the latest survey of Europe, \$4.00.

Besides these annuals, the U.N. issues very many monographic publications covering a wide range of international activities in economics, finance, trade, and social welfare, dealing with such subjects as international law, human rights, care of children, protection of refugees, and the control of narcotic drugs. I have selected nine fairly recent documents of general interest in order to give you an idea of the wide variety available.

The first publication which I should like to call to your attention is the *Proceedings of the Second International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy*, held this year in Geneva. This is the set which I mentioned earlier, to appear in 34 volumes, beginning in December, for \$510. It will undoubtedly be one of the most important scientific compilations of our time.

Secondly, *The Future Growth of World Population*. Prepared by the U.N. Department of Economic and Social Affairs and selling for 80 cents, this important

and widely popular study includes projections of future population growth in many countries.

United Nations Postage Stamps (85 cents). The first complete booklet about U.N. stamps, this shows all those issued before 1958 and gives complete philatelic information about each issue and printing, as well as the history of the creation, design, and production of these stamps.

World Weights and Measures. Handbook for Statisticians (\$2.00). Although designed primarily for statisticians, this is invaluable in answering reference questions about units of measurement. It gives the names of the units of weight and measurement in use in each country covered, and includes their equivalents in both the metric system and the British system which we follow.

New Sources of Energy and Economic Development (\$1.25). This is a most helpful study, covering such subjects as solar energy, wind energy, tidal energy, and geothermic energy.

Report on the World Social Situation (\$1.75). A very interesting publication, analyzing changes in social conditions throughout the world between 1952 and 1957, this includes such topics as population trends, health conditions, food and nutrition, education, and conditions of work.

Study of Discrimination in Education (\$1.25). Based on information from eighty-four countries, this 1957 report treats discrimination in education on such grounds as race, color, sex, religion, social origin, property, and political opinion.

Comparative Survey of Juvenile Delinquency, Part 1: North America (1958 edition, \$1.00). An appraisal of existing practices in the treatment of juvenile delinquency in Canada and the United States, this report covers juvenile courts and similar agencies, the treatment of delinquents, and programs for the prevention of delinquency.

The last of the nine is this example from the *United Nations Treaty Series*. One of the most important of all international series, this monumental set continues the two hundred and five volume *League of Nations Treaty Series*. Two

hundred and forty volumes have already appeared under United Nations auspices. The *United Nations Treaty Series* includes in theory the texts of all treaties and other international agreements made by members of the U.N. since the Charter went into effect. Treaties are published in the original language, and English and French translations are also given. Unfortunately, the volumes are slow to appear and treaties registered in 1956 are being published in 1958, while registration itself is not always prompt. Despite the delay in publication, this is an extremely useful set, especially helpful in locating treaties between countries which do not themselves issue good treaty series. An expensive set, with most volumes priced at \$4.00, the *Treaty Series* would always be available for consultation at any U.N. depository library.

These publications are representative of the wide variety of U.N. documents that may be purchased. Orders for any publication should be sent to authorized U.N. sales agents and not directly to the United Nations. In this country, the sales agent for the United Nations documents is the International Documents Service, Columbia University Press, 2960 Broadway, New York 27, N.Y.

For convenience in identifying sales publications, the U.N. assigns a sales number to each, and this number should always be used when placing an order. The sales number consists of the year in which the document is issued, a roman numeral denoting the general subject category, and an identifying number. Typical sales numbers are 1957.XIV.3 and 58.IV.2. Through 1957 sales numbers used the date in full, but beginning in 1958 the date is abbreviated.

Complete sets of U.N. publications, including both mimeographed documents and sales publications, are available for consultation at U.N. depository libraries throughout the world, and individual documents can often be borrowed from these libraries on interlibrary loan. Of the thirty-three U.N. depositories in the United States, four are located in California, and two in Los Angeles. The local

(U.N. Publications . . . Page 194)



California Stately Capitol Awaits 1959 CLA Conference Visitors

ONE FOR THE BOOKS!

BY GRACE MURRAY

LIBRARIANS AREN'T DOING enough thinking and talking about books? Well, come join the "bookies" in Sacramento October 20-24 and you'll see. Our entire CLA Conference that week will give consideration to practical, cultural and esthetic aspects of "the book"—in other words, book production and book use and their effect on one's life, one's work, and the world. Publishing trends, book selection and censorship, fine printing, book illustration, management of book collections, library public relations to bring together books and readers—these are all facets of the theme to be presented during the four-day convention.

"Books Determine . . ." is the program theme selected by President Alan Covey and will be the basis of Ray Bradbury's keynote address, "Literature in the Space Age."

Mr. Bradbury, perhaps best known as a writer of science fiction, is the author of 250 short stories and eight books, including two novels. He wrote the screenplay for *Moby Dick*, and has done experimental one-act plays. He says he "started writing on a toy dial typewriter at the age of 12. Haunted libraries and afflicted self on long-suffering librarians until I sold my first story when I was 19." *A Medicine for Melancholy* is Mr. Bradbury's latest book, and he reports that he is currently working on a three-act play which should "go East late this year."

"Book Printing As an Art Form" is the topic to be developed by the renowned scholar, James D. Hart, at the Friday night banquet. Delegates from the Zamorano Club, Roxburgh Club, Book Club of California and the Sacramento Book Collectors will join CLA members on

that occasion to honor California fine printers and notable book designers. Larry Powell is working with Fred Wemmer, Chairman of the Conference Arrangements Committee, on presentation of a 20-year selective exhibit of Western Books in the Crocker Art Gallery throughout the Conference week. A handsome keepsake catalog of the show will be received by guests at the Official CLA Reception in the gallery on the opening night.

Representing the field of book illustration, artist-author Don Freeman will be star performer for the Second General Session on Exhibitors' Night, October 22. Mr. Freeman's sophisticated chalk-talk is titled, "Sketchbook Review." The CLA Commercial Relations Committee is in charge of arrangements for that gala occasion, which follows the library school reunion dinners.

The Coulter Lecture will be presented as program for the annual dinner meeting of the U.C. School of Librarianship Alumni and their guests. George L. Harding, President of the California Historical Society, will be the guest lecturer. Several other library school alumni groups are planning informal gatherings for the Thursday dinner hour. The U.S.C. School of Library Science is again sponsoring a luncheon program open to all conference delegates who may wish to attend, with the popular novelist Eugene Burdick as speaker.

Terrence O'Flaherty, nationally famed television critic and witty columnist for the San Francisco *Chronicle*, will address the Third General Session and prove, no doubt, that books and TV are not really incompatible after all.

A "first" for CLA conferences, we believe, will be the wine tasting ceremony (provided by a distinguished California winery) preceding the buffet dinner and program planned by the Public Libraries Section for October 21. Maynard Amer-

(One For The Books . . . Page 176)

Ed. Note: Grace Murray, Library Administrative Assistant at Alan Covey's Sacramento State College Library, has done an admirable job as Conference Program Coordinator for this year's CLA Conference. Seldom have plans been sufficiently complete at this date to prepare a tentative program including the names of all the major speakers.

C. L. A. CONFERENCE, SACRAMENT
Headquarters: Senator Hotel and Sacramento
Theme: BOOKS DETER

HOURS	TUESDAY — OCTOBER 20	WEDNESDAY — OCTOBER 21	THURSDAY —
		EXHIBITS & CLA REGISTRATION Memorial Auditorium 8:30 A.M.-5:00 P.M.	EXHIBITS & CLA Memorial A 8:30 A.M.-12 M.—
8:30-9:30 A.M.			LI BO I
10 A.M.-12 M.		FIRST GENERAL SESSION Keynote: Ray Bradbury Memorial Auditorium	TWO SECTION BU Public Library CURLS—S.S.
12:15-2:00 P.M.	CLA REGISTRATION Senator Hotel 12 M.-8:00 P.M.	USC SCHOOL OF LIBRARY SCIENCE Sponsors Luncheon Speaker: Eugene Burdick Empire Room — Senator Hotel	CURLS—S.S. Adult Education Open L Speaker: L Senator
2:30-4:30 P.M.		CLA COMMITTEES MEET 2:00-3:15 P.M. and 3:30-4:45 P.M.	TOURS & R Visit Li Golf To City State Prison Li
4:00-6:00 P.M.	CLA Board of Directors 1959 Business Meeting Senator Hotel	PUBLIC LIBRARIES SECTION 5:00-7:00 P.M. Wine Tasting Ceremony Tuesday Club House With 7:00-9:00 P.M. Buffet Dinner Speaker: Books About Wine Maynard Amering Tuesday Club House	
6:15-8:15 P.M.	CLA Board of Directors 1959 Dinner Meeting Antonina's		U.C. SCHOOL ALUMNI A Dinner Meeting a Geo. L Elks
8:30-10:00 P.M.	CLA OFFICIAL RECEPTION And Exhibit W. Books Crocker Art Gallery		SECOND GEN Speaker: f EXHIBITO Memorial

SACRAMENTO — October 20-24, 1959
and Sacramento Memorial Auditorium
EXHIBITS DETERMINE . . .

THURSDAY — OCTOBER 22	FRIDAY— OCTOBER 23	SATURDAY — OCTOBER 24
EXHIBITS & CLA REGISTRATION Memorial Auditorium 8:30 A.M.-12 M.—8:00-10:00 P.M.	EXHIBITS & CLA REGISTRATION Memorial Auditorium 8:30 A.M.-5:00 P.M.	
LIBRARY PUBLIC RELATIONS INSTITUTE BOOKS AND PEOPLE — Sarah L. Wallace 1st Session Thursday — 2nd Session Friday Sacramento Memorial Auditorium		9:00 A.M.-12 M. CLA BOARD OF DIRECTORS 1959 - 1960 Senator Hotel
1st SECTION BUSINESS MEETING Public Library Auditorium CURLS—S.S.C. Library	2nd SECTION BUSINESS MEETING Children and Y. P.—Auditorium Trustees—Senator Hotel ROUND TABLE MEETINGS	
CURLS—S.S.C. LIBRARY Adult Education Commission Open Luncheon Speaker: Louis Kuplan Senator Hotel	FRIENDS OF LIBRARIES AND TRUSTEES LUNCHEON Speaker: Sarah L. Wallace El Mirador Roof	
TOURS & RECREATION Visit Libraries Golf Tournament City Tour State Prison Library, Vacaville	3rd GENERAL SESSION Speaker: Terrence O'Flaherty Business Memorial Auditorium (Children & Y. P. Section in charge)	1:30-7 CLA BOARD OF DIRECTORS 1960
U.C. SCHOOL OF LEADERSHIP ALUMNI ASSOCIATION Dinner Meeting and Coulter Lecture Geo. L. Harding Elks Club	4th GENERAL SESSION 7:00 P.M. Banquet Speaker: Book Printing As An Art Form — Jas. D. Hart Honoring California's Fine Printers (CURLS in charge) Senator Hotel	
SECOND GENERAL SESSION Speaker: Don Freeman EXHIBITORS NIGHT Memorial Auditorium		

ine, Professor of Enology at the University of California, Davis, known for his own books and bibliography of books on wine, will participate as speaker on that program.

Sarah Wallace, who is to conduct the Library Public Relations Institute on "Books and People," is also to be the speaker at the Friends of Libraries and Trustees Luncheon on October 23. As Public Relations Officer of the Minneapolis Public Library, Miss Wallace has become known as an outstanding authority in that field. She is the co-author and illustrator of *Patrons Are People*, and also wrote and illustrated *Promotion Ideas for Small Public Libraries*. Since 1944 Miss Wallace has been an instructor at the College of Saint Catherine in Library Public Relations and Public Library Administration. She won a host of enthusiastic admirers among California librarians who heard her fine talks at the post-ALA Institute on Library Reporting, down at Santa Barbara in 1958.

The CLA Public Relations Committee is in charge of details for the two-session institute in Sacramento October 22-23. Pre-registration (but no extra fee) will be required, and forms for this purpose will be included in a mailing to CLA members in September.

In an attempt to prevent over-crowding the Conference period, a pattern of meetings and preliminary program schedule were developed early in the year and have been adhered to. Each CLA Section was assigned responsibility for the program of one general session of the Conference, but was asked to limit its planning otherwise to one Section business meeting. It has been the aim to cut across special-interest lines to the extent of encouraging participation of the total membership in a variety of programs—and of allowing time for them to do so. The annual membership meeting of the Association is scheduled for the Friday afternoon and the CLA Board of Directors meeting the following day. That will allow action to be taken on recommendations and resolutions resulting from business meetings of the Committees, Sections and Round Tables earlier in the week.

It has often been agreed that "the greatest wisdom results from conference and individual views." To this end, ample provision has been made during the October week for exchange of ideas informally in small groups as well as the more formal presentation of information through programmed discussions and lectures. Two periods have been set during which the annual meetings of all CLA Committees will be held. The Adult Education Committee also is sponsoring a luncheon, to be addressed by Louis Kuplan on "Library Services for Older Patrons."

Another group of meetings will cover program and business of: Junior College Libraries Round Table ("Junior College Library Administration," with Hugh Price as guest speaker); Catalogers Round Table (organization meeting and program on processing centers); Audio-Visual Round Table (guest speaker James Eakins, San Francisco Film and TV Director); Staff Organizations Round Table (speaker and exhibit); Reference Librarians Round Table (George Farrier leading discussion on the consideration of student needs in relation to the preserving or discarding of public library reference materials); Young Adults Librarians Round Table (guest speaker); Hospital and Institutions Round Table (speaker and tour of a prison library).

Standards for college and university libraries will be the major discussion topic at the College, University and Research Libraries meeting. It is to be held in the new Sacramento State College Library building on Thursday morning, followed by a box lunch and library tour there prior to the general exodus for Free afternoon activities. The Section for Library Work with Children and Young People, meeting the next morning, will hear author Elizabeth Pope, head of the English Department of Mills College, discuss whether young people enter college with adequate literary background and how librarians can improve that situation.

All library trustees and friends of
(One For The Books . . . Page 196)

What's It Like in October?

BY DOROTHY DRAKE

LATE OCTOBER IS A WONDERFUL time to visit Sacramento, for the days are usually sunny and there's a fine snap in the air during the morning hours that's guaranteed to give a good, vigorous start to your Conference day.

Women attending the Sacramento Conference of CLA will find their new fall outfits exactly right, and a coat for mornings and evenings is a very sound idea. Men won't need an overcoat, and we feel safe (almost!), in predicting no need for raincoats. Special "dress up" occasions that week will be the official reception on Tuesday night and the banquet on Friday night.

Most Conference activities will take place in the Senator Hotel and the Memorial Auditorium, which are six blocks apart, so women may wish to bring walking shoes. Such shoes will probably come in handy on Thursday afternoon, too, when time is allotted for recreation, in-

cluding a golf tournament for librarians and commercial representatives (complete with trophy!). Perhaps some of us non-golfers will want to follow our good friends and sporting companions around the golf course.

Probably everyone will want to visit the California State Library, the new State College Library building, and some of Sacramento's other fine libraries. Sutter's Fort and the California State Indian Museum are full of interest, as is the Capitol Building. You will see the E. B. Crocker Art Gallery on Tuesday night, but may well wish to spend more time touring the galleries in this beautiful and historic building. You'll enjoy Sacramento's lovely parks, too, including the unique Capitol Park, right across from the Senator Hotel.

With an exciting Conference program, and much to do in your leisure hours, October 20-24 promises to be a rewarding time. In October, Sacramento has its best foot forward. Do plan to attend the annual Conference here and let us show it off to you.

Ed. Note: City Librarian for Sacramento, Dorothy Drake is well qualified to advise on the proper "bib and tucker" librarians should don for the October Convention.

CENTRAL HOTELS AND MOTELS AT SACRAMENTO

		SINGLE	DOUBLE	TWIN
*ACIENDA MOTEL	626 16th Street	\$6.00- 7.00	\$ 8.00-10.00	\$10.00-12.00
HOTEL CALIFORNIAN	8th & I Streets	5.00- 6.50	6.50- 8.00	7.50- 9.00
CAPITOL INN MOTEL	1130 W. Capitol Ave.	5.00- 7.00	8.50-10.00	10.00-12.50
*CAPITOL VUE MOTEL	1530 N Street	6.50- 8.00	8.00-12.00	10.00-12.00
*CITY CENTER MOTEL	331 12th Street	6.00- 8.00	8.00-12.00	10.00-14.00
HOTEL CLUNIE	8th & K Streets	5.25- 6.50	7.00- 8.00	8.00- 9.50
*EL DORADO HOTEL	500 Leisure Lane	7.50- 9.50	10.50-12.00	11.00-18.00
*EL MIRADOR DRIVE-IN HOTEL	13th & N Streets	7.00-14.00	9.00-16.00	9.00-16.00
*EL RANCHO MOTOR HOTEL	1029 W. Capitol Ave.	7.00-10.00	8.50-12.75	9.75-12.75
HOLIDAY INN MOTEL	1220 16th Street	7.00-	8.00-12.00	10.00-14.00
*MANOR MOTEL	1731 W. Capitol Ave.	5.50-	6.50-	7.00- 8.00
*MANSION INN MOTEL	728 16th Street	8.00-12.00	10.00-15.00	11.00-15.00
MIDTOWN MOTEL	700 12th Street	6.50- 8.00	8.00-10.00	10.00-16.00
PARK HOTEL	1121 9th Street	5.00- 6.00	6.50- 8.00	7.50- 9.00
*SACRAMENTO INN	1401 Arden Way	7.00- 8.00	9.00-11.00	10.00-11.00
SACRAMENTO TRAVELODGE	817 W. Capitol Ave.	6.00- 7.00	7.00- 8.50	8.50-14.00
*HOTEL SENATOR	12th & L Streets	7.00- 9.00	9.50-12.00	10.00-15.00
THUNDERBIRD MOTEL	417 12th Street	6.50-	8.00-	10.00-15.00

*Suites available—rates upon request

All prices include bath or shower

Reservations should be made now directly with the place you select.

Students and the Public Library

BY EDITH BISHOP

BEFORE ONE MAY CONSIDER the responsibilities of the public library to students, it is essential to review briefly the purpose of a public library's existence. The introduction to the California Public Library Service Standards contains a succinct statement of these objectives, which I should like to quote in part: "The public library's function . . . is to assemble, preserve and to make easily and freely available to all . . . printed and other materials."

Let us examine more carefully just what it is a public library may do as it endeavors to open doors for those from one to one hundred. Public libraries are repositories of books; they are free since their support is from taxes; they are for all regardless of race, creed or age; and their use is voluntary and individual. They are, in effect an educational agency providing the way and the means to a better informed citizenry, enlarging the life of the individual, the wisdom of the nation.

In order to achieve such a goal, the public library has developed many services planned in relation to other community facilities. Among these services is the organization of materials, the lending of these, the provision for reference service, the guidance of individuals, assistance to organizations and the stimulation of the use and interpretation of these library materials.

Keeping in mind the broad concept of service just expressed, how do students fit into the picture? Assuredly they are a part of the public to be served. It is important to keep in mind the fact that the public library has responsibility to others: pre-school children, parents, those who have completed their formal education, but are still learning, adults, elders. Because students are vocal and enterprising, it is easy to devote more

than a fair share of time and effort to satisfying the needs of this easily identifiable group.

As librarians we are concerned with creating an environment in which children and young people can mature intellectually, socially, emotionally and spiritually. The public library is desirous of meeting their informal needs, their hobby interests, of encouraging wholesome and constructive use of leisure time. Also public librarians are interested in enriching and developing their knowledge on subjects which they are pursuing in their formal education.

Certainly students are welcome in public libraries. And librarians may quite freely assist them within the limits of time available in answering questions for school assignments. We would expect them to use books, pamphlets, magazines and any other sources of information which we may have. However good judgment would indicate that rare and irreplaceable items would need to be reserved for the most serious researcher, probably adults.

We would assume that the school has provided their students with instruction concerning the use of such tools as encyclopedias, the catalog, Reader's Guide and other indices. It should be the responsibility of the public library to orient students to the location of such tools and to keep an eye on them to be sure they are not foundering. It is not our job to find the information for them if it is easily available, rather to be sure they can and do locate it for themselves. We would, of course, give more help in locating answers when the question is obscure. And certainly we would offer additional material to that which they have already located.

The public library has a responsibility to work in cooperation with the schools. Personal contacts will lead to a comprehensive plan, and the public library should not hesitate to make the first over-
(*Students & the Public Library* Page 192)

Ed. Note: Mrs. Edith Bishop, Coordinator of Adult Services at Los Angeles Public Library, gave this paper at a recent workshop on school library and public library problems.

Students and the School Library

BY ELIZABETH O. WILLIAMS

THE PHILOSOPHY OF SCHOOL librarianship and something of the services of the school library have been covered by others. I should like to consider at this time, school library services as they relate to public library services and to analyze the responsibility of the school librarian in coordinating the resources and services of both institutions.

Today, we find school and public libraries being used by students in ever increasing numbers. School libraries are developing and expanding throughout the country and public library facilities are being stretched to the breaking point to meet the current education program of independent study and research. The school library has assumed an essential place in the educational program at all levels. It serves the total instructional program, provides for independent research, encourages critical thinking and evaluation of materials, and guides pupils in all phases of their personal reading that they may find enjoyment and satisfaction. The service of the public library has not lessened as a result but there is ample proof that its use has been increased and strengthened through this emphasis on the school library. The question whether students should use the school or public library is no longer pertinent. They need both. We are faced with the problem of how to strengthen both agencies for the greatest good of the students concerned. A recent statement of the American Library Association defines the functions and differentiates between the two types of libraries in this way—"Public libraries and school libraries have related functions, one serves the child in his school life, and the other in his community life and the services of the two agencies complement each other." In many instances, both are far from adequate. Book budgets have not kept pace with the

growth in population and the building of new schools. The individualized reading program makes demands far beyond the resources of both libraries.

Briefly and simply, in the words of one school librarian . . . "the purpose of the school library is to provide teachers and students with the materials they need and to help them learn to use and appreciate them. It is a service agency. That does not mean that we do a student's thinking for him. Rather, it means that we expect and train our students to find materials in the library for themselves."

More specifically, the objectives of a school library and the librarian's responsibility have been summarized as follows:

1. To provide materials to meet the needs of individual school programs.
2. To stimulate and guide individual students in all phases of using books and libraries.
3. To guide students in developing effective study skills and library habits.
4. To work with teachers in using library materials for teaching and learning.

Let us consider in turn some of the duties of the school librarian in relationship to effective school and public library cooperation. First, the school librarian is primarily responsible for providing materials to enrich and support the curriculum. In order to do this adequately she must be well informed on the objectives of the educational program in her school system and on that of her own school community. She must know the course of study and she will meet with curriculum committees and heads of departments on curriculum planning; she will participate and lead book selection committees and she will inform teachers of available materials. In turn, she should see that the public library receives copies of courses of study and bulletins and is informed of new curriculum trends.

Secondly, the school librarian is responsible . . . (School Library . . . Page 195)

Ed. Note: Setting the stage for the schools' view of library service students at U.S.C.'s workshop on school library and public library problems, was Elizabeth Williams, Supervisor of Los Angeles City School Libraries.

Preparing the Library's Performance Budget

BY KATHERINE LAICH

SOMEONE ONCE SAID THAT of all artists the sculptor has the easiest job. All he has to do is take a chunk of stone and knock off whatever he doesn't want. In planning to describe in brief form the extensive and complicated preparation of our Library's performance budget, I would have to be a Michelangelo of finance to knock off exactly the right pieces. Therefore, accompanying this article is a selected bibliography of materials that will give fuller information on performance budgeting in general and on the library's special problems.

In Los Angeles, and I am reasonably sure in most other places where performance budgeting has been installed, its operation follows a highly prescribed procedure. Although a number of minor modifications have been made since its installation, the procedure in its essentials has been in effect in Los Angeles for seven years. Full instructions for the preparation of the performance budget are issued annually to all city departments. The current edition of the *Budget Manual*, as the book of instructions and explanation is called, runs to about 80 pages. The budget request submitted annually by the Board of Library Commissioners to the Mayor consists basically of six statistical forms, plus lengthy written justifications, supporting schedules, and organization charts detailing personnel changes.

The preparation of the budget request requires intensive work on the part of the Library staff from about the middle of November until the request is submitted to the City Administrative Officer

on February 15. The ensuing period of investigation and negotiation requires several more months of work by the administrative staff of the Library.

Actually, preparation of and reporting on the budget in Los Angeles is a year-round process, with no clearly marked beginning or end. Each June, as soon as the Mayor's budget for the city is passed by the City Council and the Library's allocation of funds is thereby legally made secure, the Board of Library Commissioners adopts for the Library the budget which has been agreed upon during the past months' negotiations. In its final form this budget usually differs in several important respects from the original request, chiefly in totaling considerably less. Immediately a work program which reflects budgetary actuality is made up for the new fiscal year. This work program, prepared in accordance with the instructions issued in the form of a *Manual for Budgetary Administration*, is submitted to the City Administrative Officer and followed up by twelve monthly reports on actual utilization of personnel.

This is a quick run-through of our budget year. Now for more detail on the procedure involved:

The first important point to note about the performance budget in Los Angeles is that the work units are based upon the man-hour or statistical approach, wherein projections for the future are based upon past performance. This is in contrast to the "engineering" method used, for example, by San Diego, where each process is measured by time-motion studies in order to develop the work unit. The reasons for adoption of the man-hour approach boil down to two: First, its use made it possible to apply the program to all city departments immediately instead of only those in which cost accounting systems were already installed; second, personnel is from 80 to 85 per cent of the total budget, so that any system of budgeting which controls personnel

Ed. Note: Katherine Laich, erstwhile Administrative Assistant of Los Angeles Public Library, never puts pen to paper without nailing her subject down with explicit words and precise illustrations. In this article, originally presented at the meeting of the Financial Administrative Section of the Library Administrative Division of ALA in July, 1958, Miss Laich sheds new light on the performance budgeting method.

actually controls the major portion of the city's expenditures.

When performance budgeting was originally installed, the first step was compilation of a description of the Library's activities and sub-activities. This detailed outline shows current authorized personnel, the legal basis for their employment, and most important of all, the work unit, if any, applicable to each sub-activity. Some sub-activities obviously fall into categories where the work is unmeasurable. These are defined by code letters: "A" designates positions required by Charter or ordinance, such as General Manager; "B", positions required by organization structure, such as division heads; "C" and "D", positions required by "fixed" assignments, such as guards or elevator operators on day and night shifts; etc., down to "H", not classified. These are the sub-activities for which personnel must be provided regardless of the number of work units that are to be performed.

For all other sub-activities, including the bulk of those involving the library's services to the public, it was necessary to designate work units. "Each department head," to quote the *Budget Manual*, "should select the work unit which is most indicative of the sub-activity being performed so that the work involved can be converted into total man hours." These are the criteria set up to guide the selection of the work unit: It must be countable; must express out-put; must reflect work effort; must have consistency; must be expressed in familiar terminology. These criteria sound deceptively simple. Actually through the years we have found it most difficult to arrive at work units for the complex operation of our Central Library departments and branches which really fulfill these criteria to any appreciable degree.

Let me tell first about some of the work units which we *do* find satisfactory. In the Building Maintenance Division, we feel that number of square feet of floor space covered by janitors is a pretty accurate work measure for assignment of personnel. In the Order Department (book orders, that is), the number of

titles ordered has been fairly satisfactory. In the Catalog Department, an artificial division not in any way consistent with the organization of the department's work was made between the professional staff and the clerical staff. For the librarians the work unit chosen was "titles cataloged or recataloged;" for the clerks, a rather complicated formula which emerges as "volumes processed" has served. In spite of the artificiality of the arrangement, these work units have performed as a reasonably accurate guide to requirements. They stood up even during the acid test which came during the past two years, when it was necessary to make a fifty per cent increase in annual purchase of books in order to make a start on the book stocks for our 28 new bond issue branches.

The Bindery Department has also made a division in its staff. Those preparing pamphlets, magazines, music scores, etc., or mending books are assigned "publications handled" as their work unit. For those who ship and receive materials sent to the commercial bindery we use "volumes sent to binder and received." The Photostat Office is able simply to use the number of photostats made as its work unit.

In the public service activities of the library, our work unit experience has been considerably less happy. It must be remembered that only *one* work unit can be selected for a grouping of personnel. That is, the total staff of a department cannot have several work units designated to measure their work unless they can be broken up into sections, either real or artificial, as we have done in the Catalog Department. For instance, the highly complex Science and Technology Department cannot use a combination of "reference questions answered," "books circulated," "publications received," and "interlibrary loan requests processed," unless measurement of staff time can be divided accordingly.

Branches do not offer as serious a problem. For many years before the adoption of a performance budget, personnel was assigned to branches at least *partly* on the basis of circulation per hour

per staff member. With the installation of performance budgeting, the number of books circulated became the work unit applied to all branches; and with the help of considerable written and oral explaining of exceptional cases, it has not served badly, although it is far from perfect.

From the beginning, designation of a work unit for Central Library subject departments has been thorny. Circulation was out of the question, particularly since the departments do not even handle any of the circulation processes, except special loans and restoring books to the shelves. "Questions asked" has been the best we could arrive at, although as a work-unit it has all the consistency of a chameleon, and as a reflection of work effort is a cloudy mirror indeed. At least its name comes a little closer to reality than the earlier designation, "reference requests."

To turn now to the actual preparation of the budget request: The assembling of the raw material which will be translated into the prescribed forms begins with the smallest units of the Library's organization structure. To these in November of each year are sent request forms covering personnel; book, serial, and bindery funds; furniture and equipment; and expense. It is significant that these smallest units, the departments and branches, do not generally think of the budget requests in terms of *work units*. Their needs are presented in terms of backlog, of work that they want to accomplish but do not have the personnel to perform. For example, if a branch does not have enough staff to cover a desk schedule and still allow its children's librarian to visit schools on a creditable schedule, the branch librarian is bound to feel that the branch's performance is below par and will ask for more employees in the proper categories. If the Catalog Department feels that it needs more help, it will not express its need in terms of its work units, "titles cataloged" or "volumes processed," but will cite the backlog of material awaiting recataloging or of serial titles seriously behind.

As soon as the budget request forms

are filled out, accompanied by full written justifications, a somewhat complicated series of conferences is scheduled. The Assistant City Librarian in charge of branches goes out with the Personnel Officer and other administrative staff to each of the six regions and hears from every branch librarian his explanation of his requests. These explanations are made in the presence of the regional supervisor and all the other branch librarians in the particular region. In the Central Library the City Librarian holds individual interviews with department heads. In the other sections of the Library, such as Technical Services and Maintenance, similar conferences are going on. When all are completed, preliminary recommendations on the budget requests are made by the administrative staff to the City Librarian. Many of these recommendations have to be altered, of course, when notes are compared and totals run.

So far, you will note, no translation into a formal work program has been attempted. It is important to realize at this point, that, whatever the merits of the requests presented, final decision on what is to be included in the budget estimates to be sent to the City Administrative Officer is strongly affected by many other factors. For example, during the preparation of the Library's 1958-59 budget heads of all city departments received from the Mayor a letter expressing his budget policy for the coming year. Basing his case upon evidence of economic recession and taxpayer unrest, he said that he was convinced that the 1958-59 budget must be balanced without resort to any additional revenue measures. He cited other limiting factors, such as unfavorable shifts in revenue and unavoidable election expenditures. The Mayor admonished department heads to scrutinize each and every activity of their departments in order to determine whether curtailments were possible in service being rendered and whether certain services could be eliminated without impairment to essential objectives. He further stated that no service expansions should be proposed and that only those service betterments which would result in immediate

reduction of other expenditures should be given serious consideration.

It may be seen from this that, regardless of what the performance budget may show in the way of man hours needed to perform the anticipated work program, it cannot go beyond the City's general policy on finance. The performance budget does not work automatically to produce dollars, and the best it can do in a period of rising service needs and declining income is to help gear internal operations to the amount of money available. Unfortunately it does little to delineate those things which should be curtailed in times of depression. We all know that if a depression really descends upon us, circulation will probably boom as it did in the Thirties, and that no additional funds will be available to hire more personnel. On the contrary!

Administrative decisions on the budget once made in the light of program needs and city policy, the requests are jelled into forms which produce the work program. This is expressed on a three-year basis; past year, current year, and the projected year, for which a fair amount of guessing is done. Another form lists personnel by classification. Still another develops expense accounts, based upon experience and anticipation of changed needs. A fourth form recapitulates all of these. Important above all is the justification supplement which explains and amplifies the statistical forms. These supporting schedules and other interpretive materials are, in the end, the heart and soul of the budget request.

A secondary part of the budget estimates are the service betterment requests, also presented via prescribed forms plus full justifications. In the library we ordinarily divide our service betterment requests into two kinds—those which are necessary corollaries to any capital improvements which will be completed during the ensuing fiscal year, and those which represent new services whereby we hope to repair deficiencies in our program. An example of the corollary type in our 1958-59 budget was personnel for the new Panorama City Branch, scheduled to open in May of 1959 with

a full branch staff. An example of a true service betterment is our perennial request for personnel, equipment, and expense to allow the circulation of our records collection. This, up to now, has not been able to hurdle in any one year all three of the barriers that stand between hope and reality, City Administrative Officer, Mayor, and City Council, although last time it survived right up to the final lap.

Submission of the budget request is made by the Board of Library Commissioners to the City Administrative Officer, who is by Charter authorized to "assist in the preparation of the annual budget in accordance with such policies as may be prescribed by the Mayor, and in directing the development of work programs and standards required in the proper planning thereof." Following submission of the budget, there is a short lull in the Library's direct activities while a representative assigned by the City Administrative Officer analyzes the estimates in the light of performance needs and anticipated revenues.

Then follows a series of intensive conferences and negotiation. Usually one, and not infrequently two or even three more or less complete revisions of the original budget requests have to be made. For instance, in March, 1958, the Mayor requested all department heads who had submitted requests over their budget appropriations for the current fiscal year to review these requests and submit an amended plan which would show a downward revision in budget requirements. The Mayor further requested that if the new total was still above the current budget, the relative order of the immediate importance of such increases should be indicated. In complying with this request, the Library, in effect, submitted a new "minimum" budget, and a "sliding-scale" budget.

Following the period of negotiation with the City Administrative Officer's representative, city departmental hearings are held during the spring, first with the City Administrative Officer himself, next with the Mayor, and finally with City Council Committees. When the

Mayor's *Proposed Budget* is submitted to City Council for adoption, it includes in a supplement the Library's budget. Passage of the City's budget by Council and adoption of the Library's budget by the Library Board completes the cycle.

Now the new year's work program is prepared on the basis of actual personnel allocations and in the light of any changes in work expectations which may have developed since the estimated work program was prepared for the budget request. Reports on progress of the work program, called "Personnel Utilization Reports," are compiled monthly. For these, full count of work units is used wherever available, as in branches, where circulation is taken off daily. In Central Library subject departments, a spot count of "questions asked" is made during one week out of each month and expanded to cover the full month. These reports are consulted at the time that the work program for the succeeding year's budget is in process of preparation. Hence my earlier comment that preparation and reporting on the budget is a year-round process.

This is a somewhat sketchy account of the preparation and operation of the performance budget in the Los Angeles Public Library. Perhaps a few general comments are in order, in view of our seven years experience with this form of budgeting has led the Library to make a more careful and systematic preparation of its budget estimates. It also has encouraged library-wide participation in budget making. Neither of these virtues are inextricably linked with performance budgeting to the exclusion of other types of budgets, but in our case, they did follow. The performance budget has some public relations value in that it presents the budget in purposeful terms of activities performed, rather than in terms of items purchased or classifications of personnel employed.

On the other hand we have had several unhappy experiences in our performance budget history. I have already referred to the unresolved difficulties of arriving at satisfactory work units for our public services, particularly for Central Library

subject departments. A more serious drawback is that, in our opinion, the performance budget primarily emphasizes *quantity* instead of *quality*, that it is a too rigidly statistical approach to service. We realize that it would be extremely easy to increase the number of circulation-based work units in our branches by simply admitting to our shelves quantities of light fiction—of westerns, mysteries, and love stories—or by over-buying best sellers and neglecting our reference collections. Contrariwise, our constant attempts to make our services more purposeful, more meaningful, can have little statistical representation.

The saving grace in Los Angeles has been the integrity of the City Administrative Officer and his broad range of understanding. For several years he has assigned to the Library Department a representative who is intelligent, humane, and deeply interested in the Library's essential purposes and the financial requirements to carry out those purposes. As his background grows, more and more reliance is placed on the written justification and the oral explanations made during the period of negotiation, less and less on the multitude of statistics in the work program.

What sobers us is the realization that in the hands of uninformed or uninterested city officials, the performance budget could be used as a straitjacket to hamper services, rather than to let them grow and improve. On the other hand, *any* kind of budget can become a "performance" budget in the literal sense of the word, if the library administrator presents his requests for funds in terms of service needs.

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Academic Library Notes

BY HARRIETT GENUNG

FIRST, TO CATCH UP on some news announced soon after the April issue of *California Librarian* went to press.

On May 1, Frazer G. Poole assumed the Directorship of the ALA's Library Technology Project. He will be on leave from University of California, Santa Barbara, where he has been Assistant Librarian since 1950. At Santa Barbara he worked with the architects and engineers on equipment and installations for the library building and supervised the move into the new building in 1954. More recently he did most of the detailed work on the program for Unit 2 which will double the size of the building. Construction of this unit is scheduled to begin during the winter of 1960. Katherine McNabb replaced Frazer Poole as Assistant Librarian. Violet E. Shue became Assistant Librarian in charge of Service Departments and also retained her former responsibility as Head of the Reference Department. Wendell Simons now divides his duties as Head of the Audio-Visual Service Center and Assistant to the Librarian. Claire Eschelbach succeeded Miss McNabb as Head of the Catalog Department. He is also in charge of the newly organized Department of Special Collections. Herbert Linville became Head of another new department, Serials and Documents.

On the UCLA campus, Gordon Williams, Assistant Librarian, has accepted an appointment as Director of the Midwest Inter-Library Center in Chicago. Paul Miles, Librarian of the Graduate School of Business Administration Library has been appointed to the position of Assistant Librarian, replacing Mr. Williams. Miss Nancy Towle has been appointed Librarian I in the Serials Section of the Acquisitions Department at UCLA.

At Scripps Institution of Oceanography, University of California, W. Roy Holleman, has been elected a Director of the Special Libraries Association. Uni-

versity of California at Riverside reports the written program completed for an addition to the present library building with the hope the Board of Regents will approve this year. On April 8, 1959, Helen Watson, cataloger at Mills College from 1924-1948, passed away. Miss Watson was a graduate of Mount Holyoke (Phi Beta Kappa) and of the New York State Library School. In her will she left \$1,000 to the Albert M. Bender Collection of the Mills College Library. On March 7, 1959, Frederic M. Falconer, Chief Science Librarian of the Stanford University Libraries, a member of the library staff since 1938, died following an operation. Mr. George Vdovin, Director of the Technical Information Service and formerly Assistant Chief Science Librarian at Stanford now becomes Chief Science Librarian. David Heron, Associate Librarian of the Hoover Library, will return to the University Libraries at Stanford as Assistant Director on September 1.

At the University of Southern California Dr. Lewis F. Stieg will resume his position as University Librarian after a two-year special leave to serve as director of the Library School at the University of Ankara, Turkey. Also at USC, Reginald Hennessey will become head of the Acquisitions Department, and Robert Knutson will join the staff of the Reference Department. Mrs. James Butler will serve as librarian for the six weeks study-cruise which will be conducted by USC and California Teachers Association, aboard the SS Mariposa, June 21-August 2.

California Institute of Technology has received from Dr. Seeley G. Mudd of Pasadena a gift to finance construction and equipment of a central library on the campus to be known as the Robert A. Millikan Memorial Library. The building will be located in the center of the western section of the campus, will house the books and personnel that now occupy

eight departmental libraries; will hold approximately 400,000 volumes, rising five stories above ground.

Chapman College announces the retirement of Miss Fanny S. Carlton, Librarian at Chapman College since 1945. Miss Carlton will retire August 31. Her successor will be Mrs. Bertha M. Coddington, M.S. University of Illinois. At San Jose State College Miss Caroline Bailey, a member of the staff since 1926 will retire June 30th. Dr. Shirley Hopkinson will transfer from the Education Division of the Library to a teaching position in the Department of Librarianship in September. Mrs. Roberta Blake is resigning in August to become Librarian of the Los Gatos High School. Construction of a six-story addition to the Library at San Jose State will begin during the summer.

California State Polytechnic College, San Luis Obispo announces the following additions to the staff: Mrs. Frieda B. Hagmann as Documents Reference Librarian (M.A. in Library Science, U. of Denver), and Miss Catherine Schneider, Assistant Cataloger. Plans for the new library wing which will more than double the size of the present library, are going forward. Completion is expected in 1961. On the Pomona campus, Harold Wells reports that the new building will be ready for occupancy this summer.

At Santa Rosa College, Miss Lois Newman (graduate of San Jose State) will join the staff as Assistant Librarian. The Bureau of Government Research Library, University of California announces the resignation of James A. Page who has accepted a position on the library staff of the Planning Research Corporation in Los Angeles. Mrs. Rita Gurnee MLS, USC will join the Reference Department of Mt. San Antonio College in July. At El Camino College, Mrs. Helen R. Ryan has been selected as the new reference librarian for 1959-60.

San Francisco State College reports that the addition to the library building is completed and will be occupied about

July 1. Long Beach State College announces the occupation of the new three-story library structure in April. This provides an expansion of 74,000 square feet. The new wing on the Santa Monica City College is under construction. Ground has been broken for the new library building at Monterey Peninsula College. Margaret W. Thompson became librarian at Monterey on May 15, after spending more than a year at the College State Library as Director of the Processing Center. The Reading Center at the College of the Holy Names, Oakland is the recipient of a grant of \$75,000 from the Raskob Foundation for a special building and complete audio-visual equipment.

Dr. Paul Kruse, Librarian, Golden Gate College, is convention chairman for the 1961 National Conference of the Special Libraries Association meeting in San Francisco. Mr. Jackson C. Carty, Fresno City College was elected president of the School Library Association, Northern Section for the coming year. A Smith-Mundt Grant takes Gloria E. Kast (American River College) and family to South America for one year. Miss Camille Baxter, Audi-Visual Chairman at L.A. Harbor Junior College, will spend the summer in Europe. *The Southern California Union List of Microtext Editions* (SCULME) was published by the libraries of Occidental College and UCLA in April under the direction of Andrew Horn. Some 450 microtext titles are listed (microfilm, microcard, microprint, or microlex).

UCLA has launched an Oral History Project with the purpose of interviewing and recording for future use the recollections of persons who have participated in important affairs. Attention will be devoted to California politics during the first years of the project. In the future California water problems, development of the motion picture industry, aircraft industry, Southern California agriculture, real estate, oil and literary memoirs will be considered.

SCHEDULE C

BY CHARLES DOLLEN

HARDLY ANYONE LIKES an examination! And whenever a professor tosses off an open-book exam, the wise student prepares for a rough test. At first sight, the Western Colleges Association seems to be doing just that.

Western Colleges Association is the regional society which accredits institutions of higher learning in this part of the country. The vital function of setting, maintaining and encouraging high standards of education is its direct responsibility.

One avenue of approach to fulfilling this work is the accreditation visit. A "team" of experts from member institutions of WCA comes to the campus and carefully observes administration, staff, procedures, and, in general, the entire academic milieu.

Previous to the visit, a report is prepared which will give as complete a picture as possible of the institution being visited. Since these visits occur repeatedly on the academic scene—from one to five years intervening — a fairly standard norm is required to prepare the report which, officially, is made to the Committee on Accreditation of Western College Association. This norm is a small 58-page booklet of Schedules which help the various departments of a college give a clear picture of themselves.

A look at the "Accreditation Schedules" and the "Manual of Instructions" from the Association would frighten the most hardened of students. Talk about open-book exams! The manual is clear, concise and seemingly rigid, even when it assures the reader that variations may be made in the report. It looks like a go-ahead-if-you-dare statement.

The schedules, and particularly Schedule C for the library, are exceeded in

their formidable aspect only by their clarity and brevity. And here, brevity is not the soul of wit! After noting that there is no librarian listed on the joint committee on accreditation procedures, the college librarian approaches this open book test with extreme caution.

This is quickly dispelled. The value of preparing Schedule C for an accreditation report can not be exaggerated. The Librarian, using his professional touch, sees himself and his library in a soul-searching mirror. The more this look is prolonged and detailed, the better the way is cleared for progress.

This detailed look, written down as a rough draft report, will make the editorial committee reach jointly for aspirin. But even this is important. This is one time above all others when College Administrators must examine the Library in its essence—a dynamic and integral partner in the collegiate program. At this step, the college stands to gain much in increasing its use, respect, and support of the library.

The Manual of Instructions states that the library staff should be included in the committee for Schedule C. I would suggest that it consist *only* of Librarians, for two reasons. First, the greatest worth of preparing the schedule is undoubtedly self-elevation; second, the report aims to give a true picture of the library. This is best done by persons professionally trained to draw that picture. A third reason might be drawn from the preceding paragraph—the excellent opportunity to present a critical report about the library.

The editorial committee, in cutting down the first draft, will provide the balance to the report. In fact, this very first rough draft might well be prepared by the Library Director alone. Many parts of Schedule C are merely statistical — service load, collection, budget, and staff. This can be duplicated and sent to the editorial staff, the Schedule C committee and the faculty library committee.

With the return of the rough draft

Ed. Note: The Reverend Charles Dollen is Director of the new library at the University of San Diego. The new building, dedicated just two years ago, is designed to provide 300,000 volumes for the students of the Law School and College for Men.

from the editors, the committee on Schedule C can meet to confer about their suggestions and improvements. Readers' Services, Book Selection, and Evaluations need the combined discussions of the librarians. These points are valuable only with a pooling of ideas. The manual points out several times that a personalized picture is wanted, so it is precisely in these sections that the picture must be drawn carefully.

A great deal of liberty is encouraged in this part of Schedule C. However, the Schedule is so wisely drawn up that it makes a perfect outline for the report.

Part Two of Schedule C has individuality as its keynote. In Section One of Part Two the library evaluates itself on its approach to the college which it serves. In Section Two of Part Two, the library evaluates itself on how well it is carrying out this approach. The sincerity and honesty with which the library staff attends to Part Two of Schedule C is the measure of profit the library will obtain from the Accreditation Report.

In all fairness to the library, a true picture of the approach the librarians take to their work can not be drawn from Part Two, Section One if it is treated merely as a chart or given statistical evaluation. The Librarians are asked to judge themselves on their effectiveness with A, B, and C ratings — standing for above av-

erage, average, or below average.

This section is best reported by a sentence or two about each item—remembering the dire warnings about brevity in the Manual! Part Two, Section Two, called Supplementary Qualitative Rating, can be reported with mathematical exactness, since it is an examination of conscience made in view of the evaluation.

The library staff is best equipped to present its own picture and has most to gain from it. If it might be feared that a Schedule C committee composed only of librarians might tend to paint too rosy a likeness, one need only look at the Library Resources and Services reports made by the various departments of the college in their own Schedule E.

These reports from the teaching departments are equally valuable to the librarians in improving the quality of the library. These other reports show how the patrons view the library. Taken together with Schedule C, the library truly stands forth in great detail.

Hardly anyone likes an examination. When it is a self-examination, there is bound to be some tension and nervousness. However, in view of Schedule C, the library may well approach an accreditation visit in the spirit of accepting a stimulating challenge. Viewed in this light, it can be an interesting highlight in the life of the library.

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Wight Report: <i>Separation of Pro- fessional and Non-professional Work in Public Libraries</i>	ea. .25

California Library Bulletin 1950 Centennial Issue	1.00
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Delmatier: <i>American Newspapers in 8 California Libraries 1900- 1954</i>	2.00
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Jesting Pilate . . . (from page 160)
 public library cooperate in meeting the needs of students in the community? Various things have been tried. In some areas the public library refuses to buy textbooks, unless they are also standard works in the field. Some school libraries concentrate on providing materials directly related to the curriculum, counting on the public library to provide extracurricular materials.

Providing resources covering some interests in the communities it serves may lead the library to duplicate materials available elsewhere in the area. Many libraries in Southern California, for example, have special collections in western Americana. Is it necessary, or even wise, for every library in an area to have the same specialty, simply because there is a widespread interest in a subject? Four libraries, each with a special collection in western Americana, might do better to leave this specialty to just one library. The other three could then develop three different specialties. And the area would be served by four special collections instead of by four similar collections in the same field.

10. Each state should maintain a collection which supplements and reinforces the resources of the library systems. Too often we forget that one of the chief purposes of the state library is to supplement and reinforce the collections of local libraries. We are not aware of the service which the state library offers in this area. How much does the state library do to supplement and reinforce the public library collections in the state? Should it do more? Many librarians feel that the

state library does not supply enough duplicate copies of specialized material for which there is only an infrequent demand in the local library. Is this true, and if so what can be done about it?

State library aid to local libraries is perhaps largely a matter of finances. Too often the state library does not have enough money to give the kind of help that local libraries need. Where this is true, should the public libraries in the state do nothing, and simply wait until the state library receives more money? If state library help is largely a matter of money then perhaps local libraries should work to see that the state library gets a bigger budget.

These are only a few of the questions a librarian needs to ask himself when he takes on the task of implementing the ALA standards for books and nonbook materials. Unlike *jesting Pilate*, he has to stay for an answer. It is not enough merely to ask these questions. The librarian also has to answer them. And each librarian has to work out his own answers, in light of his patrons' needs, the community he serves, other libraries in the area, and his library's objectives.

Librarianship is often referred to as library science. In the natural sciences it has been said that the first step is to ask the right questions. Only after the right questions have been asked can the scientist set about finding the answers. If library science is to be more than a hollow term then we too must ask the right questions before we can begin to find the answers to implementing the ALA standards for books and nonbook materials.

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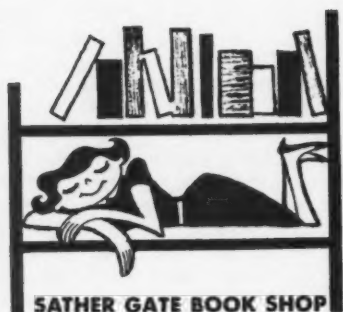
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Public Library & Students (from p. 178)
tures. The public library and the school
library share many common goals and a
common public; it would seem most
logical that they should coordinate their
activities.

There are innumerable avenues of co-
operation; sharing knowledge and ex-
perience in selection of materials and the
organizing of them; techniques of reading
guidance; work with community organiza-
tions; in-service training for teachers;
stimulation of reading.

It is most difficult to set boundaries for
the service which may be offered. Ques-
tions which sometimes vex public librari-
es: Should we answer students' questions
by phone? How many magazines should
we supply at a given time? How much
time should we spend in helping a stu-
dent? and many others, do not find simple
solutions. Rather is this a joint responsi-
bility; the avenues of communication must
be kept open; each problem must be
answered in the light of existing facilities
in a given situation. Together school and
public libraries will reach more students
and provide more and better library
service.

District Digest . . . (from page 165)
and discussed the idea of a general ref-
erence center for the District to be lo-
cated in the basement of the new Fresno
County Library.

Dr. Lawrence Clark Powell, UCLA
Librarian, was the main speaker. As a
"bibliomaniac," Dr. Powell's speech was
an inspiration to all book lovers whether
they be librarians or not.

Carroll Barnes, sculptor and artist, pre-
sented an educational film entitled "I
Was There in a Book" which showed
how a book can spark a child's imagina-
tion to the extent that he will recreate
the adventures he has read about and
search for more worlds to conquer
through books.

CLA President Alan Covey concluded
the meeting with a statement of purpose
of the Association. Among the points
mentioned included the need for adequate
public relations between CLA and its
members and the public at large.

Fullerton Branch . . . (from page 166)
 nual reports, charts, current statistics, and answers to a multitude of questions. We knew that there were other agencies in the city that qualified for this kind of help, so we continued to emphasize the West Fullerton Branch in every possible publicity release.

Finally, last fall Hunt informed the city council and library board that the proposed branch library would become a reality through a grant, and that an announcement of the gift would be made as soon as it was given legal clearance. It was hard to wait six months for the official clearance before making the announcement to the public, but it was well worth the suspense.

We hold no answer as to how much of the success was due to our persistence, or how much was pure luck. However, we do believe in "fairly godparents." Certainly Hunt Foods has made a magnificent gesture in community and library relations, and we hope that their idea is copied by many industries in the state and nation.

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U.N. Publications . . . (from page 171)
depository libraries are the Los Angeles Public Library and the UCLA Library. Together, the sales program and the depository network make U.N. documents readily available.

The U.N. has prepared several indexes which can be used as aids in identifying and ordering its publications. The most complete is the *United Nations Documents Index*, published monthly at an annual subscription rate of \$7.50. This lists all the U.N.'s non restricted publications, both printed and mimeographed, and also includes the documents of the various specialized agencies. It has a monthly index, cumulated annually, primarily subject, but including some authors and titles. In arrangement and form, the *United Nations Documents Index* resembles the *Monthly Catalog of the United States Government Publications*, but the U.N. index is more difficult to use.

This is an overall picture of the U.N. publishing program, a most important resource which should be familiar to every library.

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School Libraries . . . (from page 179)
 responsible for the instruction of students in the use of materials and library techniques; she will guide teachers in integrating library skills as needed with the class work and will provide a manual for such instruction. No student should go from elementary to junior high school or from senior high school to college and university libraries or use the public library without some knowledge of the tools of learning at his appropriate grade level. The school librarian will provide the public librarian with such manuals of instruction so that he will be informed of the degree of skill expected of the student and may in turn help the student to help himself.

To bring all of this about successfully, improved communication is needed. There is an awareness of the need and a willingness to cooperate in this great program (*School Libraries . . .* Page 198)

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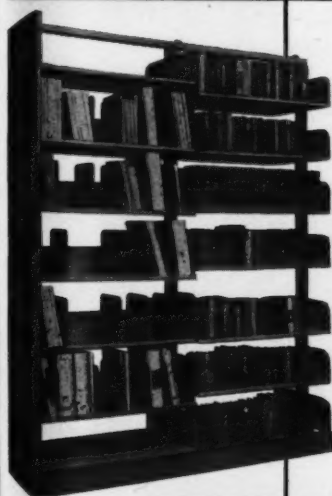
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One For The Books . . . (from page 176)
libraries will be given the warmest of welcomes at this CLA Conference. Programs of special concern to them have been concentrated on the Friday, in case they can only attend for one day. Husbands or wives of registered trustee delegates are, of course, invited as guests of the Association.

CLA members will receive a direct mailing of Conference information in August, and a second mailing in September with pre-registration forms and final program details. Hotel or motel reservations should be made by individuals directly with the place they select.

In accordance with established policy of the Association, California librarians and trustees who attend the convention must have CLA membership cards. The registration fee will be \$4.00 for the full Conference, \$2.00 for a single day and \$2.00 for library school students. Non-librarian guests may, as usual, register and attend any of the general meetings during the Conference. Business sessions

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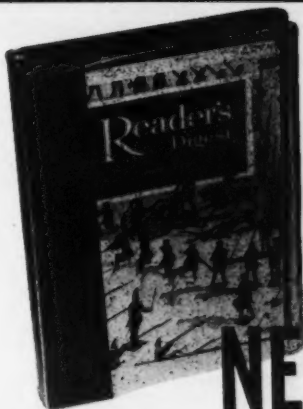
are open only to members and guest speakers.

George Bailey, in charge of Conference Exhibits, is being assisted by architect Francis Joseph McCarthy on an exciting project for coordinated and integrated commercial exhibits. An unusually colorful and interesting presentation is to be offered of library and audio-visual equipment, supplies and books grouped into representative service areas for a library. These are to feature varied combinations of shelving, books, tables and desks, book trucks, mechanical devices and supplies—not just row after row of individual dealer stalls. We hope this wholly new idea for library convention exhibits will fulfill its exciting possibilities for an artistic as well as practical commercial show accompanying the CLA meetings in Sacramento's Memorial Auditorium.

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School Libraries . . . (from page 195)
of making the total library resources available to all children and young people, but we seem to fail somehow in the doing. The means of communication is lacking. Probably we are not expected to find a solution to our problem at this point. However, in closing, I should like to propose the following means of cooperation that might contribute to better understanding and coordination of our services:

First, provide better communication through workshops and discussion conferences of public and school librarians, and teachers. Such meetings should foster an exchange of ideas and serve to clarify problems. More workshops like this one should go a long way in helping us to solve our differences.

Second, prepare a written guide to better cooperation in the full use of school and public library resources and make this available to both teachers and librarians.

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The first volumes of the series cover the ten-county region surrounding San Francisco Bay. However, since this area includes part of the Central Valley, the guides are useful throughout most of Northern California.

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REPTILES and AMPHIBIANS of the San Francisco Bay Region



By ROBERT C. STEBBINS, describes the snakes, turtles, lizards, frogs, toads, and salamanders of the Bay region. It explains their geographic distribution, habitats, active seasons, and food. Special points of interest, unusual behavior, and methods of collecting are mentioned for each species. The author also suggests study projects for learning more about reptiles and amphibians, and explains how to care for them as pets. 72 pages, 24 text illustrations, 8 pages in color, 2 maps, \$1.50.

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By WOODBRIDGE METCALF, describes the characteristics, range, habitats, points of unusual interest, and relation to man of all the native trees of the Bay region. The illustrations of tree shapes, flowers, fruits, and foliage make identification easy, and a check list of the species is included, together with an informative section on interesting nature activities. 72 pages, 19 text illustrations, 8 pages in color, 2 maps, \$1.50.

MAMMALS of the San Francisco Bay Region

By WILLIAM D. AND ELIZABETH BERRY, discusses the most common Bay region land mammals, indicating noteworthy behavior characteristics, field identification points, habitats, number of young, and food. The illustrations were drawn from life—the authors live-trapped and kept in captivity many of the smaller species, to observe more closely their habits and appearance. Suggestions



for activities such as track-casting are given. A check list is included for all Bay area mammals, including several of rare occurrence. 72 pages, 68 text illustrations, 8 pages in color, 2 maps, \$1.50.

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PLEASE NOTE:

THE 1959 TRUSTEE CITATION

It is not too early for librarians to be thinking of the Trustees Citation Award to be made at the CLA Conference in Sacramento, October 20-24, 1959. If you have a trustee you would like to suggest for the Trustee Citation this year, please send in the name not later than September 12, 1959 to the Chairman of the committee: Thelma F. Passo, San Bruno Public Library, San Bruno, California, with a summary of the contributions which your candidate has made to library development. Two outstanding library trustees will be awarded citations. Why not have your trustee receive this recognition?

IN THE NEXT ISSUE:

The first installment of Reports From the Beat Generation, by John Montgomery, Lompoc Public Library.

"At Lawrence Ferlinghetti's City Lights Book Store last summer I rubbed elbows with a young librarian of the ALA conference. She was in tennis shoes, 'doing' the North Beach, looking for Dylan Thomas material for her boy friend's M.A. thesis, and it set me to thinking that a fresh story or so on the Beat Scene might be in vogue.

"The series will present Dorothy Nyren, Librarian of Concord Free Library, an editor for Ungar's Supplement to *Moulton's Criticism*, with late reports from the Ivy League beat scene; Lawrence Lipton of Venice West, California and author of *THE HOLY BARBARIANS*, Messner and Book Find Club beat document, and others."

Necrology

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Harrington, Sally, Colusa
Smith, Hazel Lytel, Los Angeles
Stauffer, Margaret G., Oakland
Wenzel, Caroline, Sacramento

Advice To Librarians

★ PLATO . . . "How can one tell if a library is good or bad . . . merely because it is like all others? . . . Truth does not reside in numbers. It is not enough to gather all bees in one place."

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INDEX TO ADVERTISERS

Acme Code Company	196
Ames Company	195
Angwin Book Bindery	193
Berkeley Book Store	196
Doubleday & Company, Inc.	191
Foster & Futernik Company	153
Gaylord Bros., Inc.	203
Hunting's	201
Hutchins Oriental Books	201
Johnson, Walter J., Inc.	198
Kater-Crafts Bookbinders	194
Library Service Co.	194
Los Angeles News Company	151
Marador Corporation	197
New Method Book Bindery, Inc.	198
Pacific Library Binding Co. of L.A.	197
Remington Rand	156
San Francisco News Company	151
Sather Gate Book Shop	192
Sjostrom of Philadelphia	147
Squire, Ben B.	192
Stanford University Press	199
Technical Book Company	193
Thermo-Fax	204
University of California Press	200
Valley Library Bindery	195
Vroman's	155
Western Library Service	193

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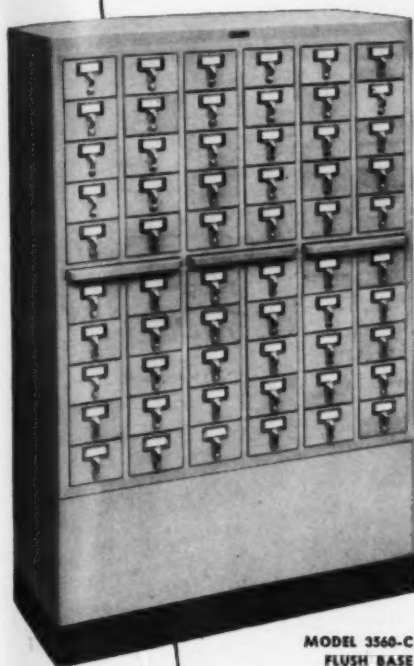
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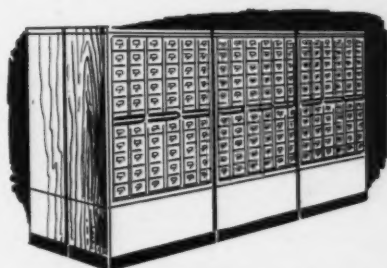
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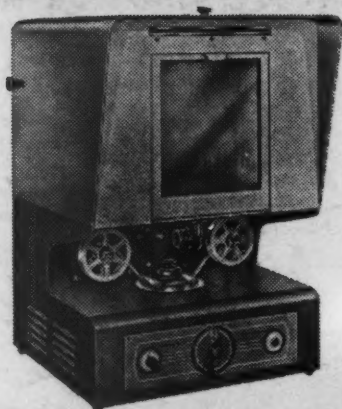
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